REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES

IN THE

LIFE OF JONAS HANWAY, ESQ.

COMPREHENDING

AN ABSTRACT OF SUCH PARTS OF HIS TRAVELS IN RUSSIA, AND PERSIA, AS ARE THE MOST INTERESTING;

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE CHARITABLE AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS FOUNDED OR SUPPORTED BY HIM;

SEVERAL ANECDOTES,

AND

AN ATTEMPT TO DELINEATE HIS CHARACTER.

BY JOHN PUGH.

He that never was acquainted with Adversity, hath seen the World but on one Side, and is ignorant of half the Scenes of Nature. SEN.

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M.DCC LXXXVII.

BRITISH
MUSEUM

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

ROBERT LORD ROMNEY,

BARON OF ROMNEY, IN THE COUNTY OF KENT, L.L.D. F.R.S. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

A GENEROUS concern for the welfare of his country, and an earneſt attention to alleviate private diſtreſs, were the virtues which chiefly recommended Mr. Hanway to your Lordſhip's eſteem. To theſe virtues, poſſeſſed in a moſt eminent degree by your Lordſhip, are added (happily for mankind) a ſplendour of rank, and affluence of fortune, which ſave your Lordſhip the ſorrow his confined fortune often made him feel

at

at the ſight of miſery which he could not relieve.

The loyalty of your anceſtors, ſhewn in the moſt dangerous and perturbed times; their zeal for the cauſe of true religion, and their profound learning, are reflected back by your Lordſhip with an increaſe of ſplendour: but as theſe diſtinguiſhed qualities did not prevent you from reſpecting him, who poſſeſſed no eminent degree of learning, and whoſe loyalty and love of virtue were confined to a narrow ſphere, whilſt he was living; I truſt that this feeble attempt to delineate his character, now he is no more, will not be received by your Lordſhip with diſpleaſure.

Far, very far, diſtant may the time be when ſome more able pen ſhall endea-

vour to perpetuate to mankind the remembrance of your Lordſhip's virtues, and extend their influence even beyond the limits of life.

I have the honour to be,

With the greateſt reſpect,

MY LORD,

Your Lordſhip's moſt humble,

and moſt obedient Servant,

JOHN PUGH.

Victualling Office,
Jan. 20, 1787.

BRITISH MUSEUM

PREFACE.

I SUBMIT the following ſheets to the inſpection of the public with all becoming deference. They are the produce of a few hours, which I have been able to ſpare, in broken and detached portions, from neceſſary buſineſs; and partake, I fear, very ſufficiently of the diſtraction of thought, which ſuch a mode of compoſition always occaſions in ſome degree. But whatever may be their reception with the world, they

have had the effect on my own mind to alleviate the ſorrow which I felt at the loſs of a moſt valuable patron and friend, under whoſe roof I reſided from my early youth, and by whoſe counſel I have eſcaped many of the dangers to which youth is expoſed.

I have met with no greater difficulties in this work than I ſuppoſe uſually occur to every one who makes a firſt attempt of this kind: The moſt troubleſome have been occaſioned by the leaſt material parts, ſuch as the aſcertaining of dates. It is of very little conſequence to the world, which will reverence Mr. Hanway only for his own perſonal conduct, whether he was the nephew or the grandſon of Sir Jonas Moore; whether he was born on the ſecond or on

the

the twelfth of Auguſt, or whether his father was a ſtore-keeper, or an agent victualler; yet it was expected that theſe circumſtances ſhould be mentioned, and certificates, which I have always taken for my guide, where they were attainable, were ſometimes not eaſily to be procured.

One difficulty, peculiar to my ſtation in life, and which may not be perceived by the reader, was to diveſt myſelf of the ſtyle of the profeſſion I was bred to; which, though well calculated to expreſs legal certainty, would not ſuit a work of this kind.

With reſpect to the account I have given of the many charitable inſtitutions, in the eſtabliſhment or promotion of which

which Mr. Hanway was engaged, I have endeavoured as much as poſſible to make it faithful and correct. It may poſſibly be in the power of the ſecretaries of ſome of them to correct me in ſeveral inſtances relating to their own peculiar object: yet I flatter myſelf it would be difficult for an individual to give an account of them all collectively, which might be depended on with more ſafety than that to be found in this work.

Mr. Hanway's life, particularly the latter years of it, was a courſe of ſuch noble and benevolent actions, that it deſerved to be tranſmitted to poſterity by the moſt elegant pen; but I believe no perſon poſſeſſed ſo many materials for the work as myſelf, and I have, with,

perhaps,

perhaps, too much ſelf complacency, concluded that this would compenſate for the want of adequate abilities.

I cannot leave the reader to the peruſal of the work, without firſt expreſſing the obligation I am under to Mr. George Peters, governor of the Bank, for the readineſs with which he has been pleaſed to communicate to me many circumſtances in the life of his reſpected friend, which I could have learned from no other perſon.

I am likewiſe indebted to Mr. Henry Buſby, for ſeveral uſeful pieces of information: Indeed, whatever pleaſure or inſtruction the reader may derive from the performance, will be owing to the laſt gentleman, who peruſed the copy whilſt

it was in manuſcript, and by whoſe advice it is publiſhed; for it was begun without any intention of being printed.

BRITISH MUSEUM

REMARK-

PART I.

REMARKABLE TRANSACTIONS

IN THE

LIFE

OF

JONAS HANWAY, Esq.

THE life of a man eminent for diſintereſtedneſs in his own private concerns, and an unremitted attention to the welfare and happineſs of others; who devoted his time, his labour, and his fortune to the ſervice of his fellow creatures, and made univerſal philanthropy the

ruling principle of his action, cannot but be acceptable to all; becauſe it holds up, for imitation, an example of virtues, which all eſteem, and which all may attain if they reſolve to take the means.

But Mr. Hanway's life was not confined merely to a round of actions, which, though excellent in themſelves, are perhaps not the moſt intereſting in the recital: Some years of the early part of it were ſpent in a country but imperfectly known to the Engliſh before his time: Perſia, when he was there, was the theatre of the moſt remarkable tranſactions; and the contemplative reader will not fail to compare in his mind the events of the preſent age, with thoſe of the times of Cyrus and Darius, and feel an additional motive to revere that Providence in whoſe hand is the fate of mighty empires.

JONAS HANWAY, Eſq. was born at Portſmouth, in Hampſhire, on the twelfth day of Auguſt, 1712. His father, Mr. Thomas

Thomas Hanway, was an officer in the naval line, and for ſome years ſtore-keeper to the dock-yard at Portſmouth. He was deprived of his life by an accident, and left his widow with four children, Jonas, William, Thomas, and Elizabeth, all of a very tender age.

Mrs. Hanway, thus deprived of her protector and ſupport, and left to rear up a young family by her own exertions, removed with her children to London; and ſuch was her maternal care and affection for them, that Mr. Hanway never ſpoke or wrote of his mother, but in terms of the higheſt reverence and gratitude.

William, in the early part of his life, had an appointment in the Navy-office. Thomas, purſuing his father's profeſſion, in 1742 obtained a captain's commiſſion, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſome engagements on the coaſt of Scotland in 1745, and in the two principal engagements of the ſucceeding war with France and Spain. He married the beauti-

ful Miſs Ann Howe, of a very reſpectable family in the north of England. In 1756, he was appointed commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips at Plymouth, and in 1761 commiſſioner of the dock-yard at Chatham, which poſt he retained till 1771, when finding his health to decline, he reſigned his truſt, and came with his lady to his brother Jonas's houſe in Red-Lion-Square, where he died the next year, leaving his widow, beautiful even at the age of ſixty, behind him. She died about eight years after her huſband of the ſmall-pox. Elizabeth was married, firſt to Captain Worledge, and, after his death, to Mr. Townſend, and died in 1770.

Of Mr. Hanway's anceſtors there is but little remarkable: They were of moderate fortune, reſpectable profeſſions, and fair character. His uncle, by the father's ſide, Major John Hanway, was a man of wit and gallantry: He tranſlated ſeveral of the odes, ſatires, and epiſtles of Horace, and the

the works of other Latin poets; and was the author of ſome original verſes in that language.* Another uncle, Captain James Hanway,

* His talent for tranſlation and compoſition, may be judged of by the following ſpecimens, taken from his book, dedicated to Thomas Viſcount Windſor, of which I have ſeen but one copy.

HORACE, LIBER III. ODE IX.

AD LYDIAM.

"*Donec gratus eram tibi, &c.*"

Hor. While I with freedom could alone
Rove o'er your ſnowy breaſt;
Not he that fills the Perſian throne
E'er thought himſelf ſo bleſt.

Lyd. While *Lydia* fir'd you with her charms,
Nor did to Chloë yield;
She envied not e'en *Ilia*'s arms,
With Mars her lover fill'd.

Hor. But now I'm Chloe's ſlave, who plays
And ſings with voice divine:
For whom I'd die, if I her days
Could lengthen out with mine.

Lyd. With kiſſes *Calais* ſtops my breath,
While mutual joy's the ſtrife:
For whom I twice would ſuffer death,
To ſave his dearer life.

Hanway, was in the army, and remarkable for his ſuperior ſkill as an engineer.

Jonas, the ſubject of theſe ſheets, was put to ſchool by his mother, in London, where he learned writing and accompts, and made ſome proficiency in Latin. At the age of

Hor. What if love ſhould return again,
And yoke us faſt once more;
And when I ſhake off *Chloe's* chain,
I fly to *Lydia's* door?

Lyd. Tho' he's as brilliant as a ſtar;
Thou rough as Adria's ſea,
Or light as cork; yet I'd prefer
To live and die with thee.

In piam Memoriam caſtæ & amabilis puellæ haud ita pridem defunctæ

[MISS MILDRED HANWAY.]

Siſte gradum, terramque levi pede tange, Viator;
Namque meam hæc condit ceſpite terra roſam;
Quæ quondam hortorum & ridentis gloria prati,
Ornatis nituit conſpicienda comis:
Spargite humum foliis, tumuloque imponite flores,
Spargite purpureis lilia miſta roſis:
Nam viget hæc nullo, neque vere puella vigebit;
Nec ſinet hanc teneram Parca redire roſam.

ſeventeen

ſeventeen he went over to Liſbon, where he arrived in June, 1729, and was bound apprentice to a merchant in that city.

His early life was marked with that diſcreet attention to buſineſs, and love of neatneſs and regularity, which diſtinguiſhed his future character. At Liſbon his affections were captivated by a lady, then celebrated for her beauty and mental accompliſhments; but ſhe preferring another for her huſband, returned to England, and ſpent the latter part of her life in London with her family, on terms of friendſhip with Mr. Hanway.

On the expiration of Mr. Hanway's apprenticeſhip, he entered into buſineſs at Liſbon as a merchant or factor; but did not remain there long before he returned to London. From the time of his arrival in London, to the year 1743, when he went over with intention to ſettle at St. Peterſburgh, nothing remarkable happened. He

was not indeed in this period, nor in any other part of his long life, inactive: As commerce was his profeſſion, he purſued it with an arduous and indefatigable attention, and the ſtricteſt regard to honour and integrity; but in 1743, he entered into an engagement which totally changed the courſe of his life; and was attended with occurrences truly remarkable. He had hitherto appeared only in the familiar light of a merchant; but we are now to view him in a new ſituation and a new character: to ſee with what perſeverance and addreſs he conducts himſelf amidſt dangers and difficulties, not only new to himſelf, but ſuch as fall to the lot of very few to encounter.

It is at this period that his "Travels" commence; and I flatter myſelf the relation of this part of his life will be particularly acceptable, even to thoſe who were not acquainted with him. Theſe Travels, although they went through four editions, have been long

long out of print. It has been in contemplation to reprint them; but the worn out condition of the plates, and the expence of two large quarto volumes, have been formidable obſtacles. I ſhall therefore endeavour to give a plain narrative of the moſt material occurrences, omitting thoſe parts of the work which do not immediately relate to himſelf; and as the ſcene of theſe tranſactions was principally on the Caſpian Sea, and the borders thereof, a chart is annexed of that vaſt lake, reduced from the original chart preſented to Mr. Hanway by Captain Woodrooffe, his fellow traveller, which was taken by order of Nadir Shah, the Perſian monarch: And to render the relation yet more intelligible, there is traced thereon the rout from Yerkie, at the north-weſt end of the Caſpian, to Langarood, at the oppoſite extremity; from thence to Aſtrabad, at the ſouth-eaſt corner, the place where his miſfortunes began, and from thence towards

the

the camp of the *Shah*, and his return to Yerkie.

In February, 1743, Mr. Hanway accepted the offer of a partnerſhip in the houſe of Mr. Dingley, a merchant, at St. Peterſburgh; and embarking in the river Thames in the April following, he arrived at St. Peterſburgh the tenth of June. Here he firſt became acquainted with the Caſpian trade, then in its infancy, and entertained an ardent deſire to ſee Perſia, a country ſo renowned for extraordinary events in ancient and modern times.

As the trade to Perſia has been attended with circumſtances ſomewhat remarkable, and is connected with the ſubject of Mr. Hanway's adventures in that country, ſome account of it is neceſſary.

The opening a trade through Ruſſia into Perſia, had, ever ſince the diſcovery of Archangel by the Engliſh, been conſidered as capable of procuring many advantages

to

to this country; and attempts were made very early to effect it, but without any conſiderable progreſs. In 1738, John Elton, an Engliſh ſeaman, of a moſt enterpriſing genius, and who had ſpent four years among the roving Tartars, who inhabit the vaſt and uncultivated countries which lie between Bokhara, and the weſtern boundaries of Siberia, made a propoſal to ſome Britiſh factors at St. Peterſburgh, to introduce a trade through Ruſſia into Perſia, by way of the Caſpian ſea, and repreſented that the only tolerably ſafe way was down the river Volga, and along the Caſpian to Aſtrabad, or ſome other port near the ſouth-eaſt extremity of that ſea, and from thence to Meſched, the then favourite city of the Perſian monarch; from which place he conceived it practicable to extend it to the northern cities of the Mogul's empire.

Mr. Elton's propoſal being accepted by the factors, in the beginning of the year

1739 he ſat out from St. Peterſburgh with a cargo of goods, and, after encountering many difficulties, arrived at Reſhd, a city or principal town near the ſouth-weſt extremity of the Caſpian, where, finding protection from the Shah's regent, he ſold his cargo at a good price, without proceeding to Meſched as he originally intended; and after having obtained a decree of the regent in favour of the new trade, he returned to St. Peterſburgh.

In 1741, an act of the Britiſh parliament paſſed in favour of the trade, obtained in a great meaſure by the repreſentations made by Mr. Elton to the honourable Mr. Fynch, at that time his Britannick Majeſty's miniſter at St. Peterſburgh; and in 1742 Mr. Elton went again into Perſia, commander of one of two ſhips built by the factors for the more effectually carrying into execution their plan; but actuated by ambition, or diſguſted at ſome part of his principals' conduct,

duct, he deſerted the cauſe he was engaged in, and entered into the ſervice of the uſurper Nadir Shah, as " Superintendant of " the Perſian coaſt of the Caſpian," with deſign to build ſhips in the European manner, for the navigation of that ſea.

This deſertion of the principal agent in the deſign gave great offence to the Ruſſian court, and alarmed the factors ſo much, that they determined to ſend one of their company into Perſia, to ſuperintend the trade; and Mr. Hanway, on his own voluntary offer, was agreed on as the perſon. His known integrity and perſeverance, joined to the intereſt he had in the trade, gave the other factors great hopes of ſucceſs through his means; and they truſted their enterpriſe to his conduct with implicit confidence.

On the tenth of September, 1743, after making the neceſſary diſpoſition for his journey, he ſat out from St. Peterſburgh, with an interpreter, who had been before

in

in that part of Perſia into which he was going, a clerk, a Ruſſian menial ſervant, a Tartar boy, and a guard; having under his care a caravan of thirty-ſeven bales of Engliſh cloth, making twenty carriage loads, and arrived at Moſcow in ten days from his departure, the diſtance being 734 werſts, or 487 Engliſh miles.

"It is too much the cuſtom in Ruſſia for "officers, or perſons who travel with ſer- "vants or ſoldiers, to treat the peaſants with "inſolence;" but the firſt charge Mr. Hanway gave his attendants was, to avoid every occaſion of diſpute, and ſtill more of oppreſſion; and that if any inſult was offered to them, they ſhould inform him, that he might judge in what manner it ought to be reſented.

On the twenty-fourth of September, having repaired his waggons, and provided neceſſaries, he left Moſcow; and on the ſeventh

venth day after, he entered the Step,* and arrived, October the ninth, at Zaritzen, a city on the weſtern banks of the Volga, 688 Engliſh miles diſtant from Moſcow. On his arrival at this place, he endeavoured to procure a veſſel which ſhould carry his caravan down the Volga to Aſtrachan, the metropolis of a province ſituate on the other ſide the river, within the limits of Aſia, at the diſtance of ſixty Engliſh miles from its diſemboguement into the Caſpian ſea; and having hired a veſſel of the kind in uſe on that river, with proper perſons to navigate her, he left Zaritzen the eighth of November, and proceeded on his voyage.

"The river Volga (anciently called the "Rha) is," ſays Mr. Hanway, "for extent "one of the nobleſt in the world: it derives "its ſource from the lake Fernoff, in the "province of Reſkoff, running, according to

* The common name in Ruſſia for a deſert.

"general

" general computation, near 3000 Engliſh
" miles before it empties itſelf into the Caſ-
" pian. The immenſe quantities of water
" which this river receives from others, and
" from many hilly countries, from whence
" deſcend great torrents, particularly when
" the ſnow melts in the Spring, are the
" cauſe of its ſwelling at different times and
" places. The ſailors who navigate this
" river, are remarkable for their dexterity
" in *warping*. They have three boats to
" carry out the warps, which they take in
" forward, and at the ſame time they coil
" the warp from the ſtern into the boat,
" while the other two boats are a-head lay-
" ing freſh warps. The veſſels ſometimes
" carry from 150 to 200 men; and as
" their bigneſs prevents their ſailing, except
" the wind be very fair, they warp thirty
" miles a day againſt the ſtream, which is
" very rapid."

The danger of this voyage down the Volga

Volga will appear, when the nature of the country, and the ſtructure of the veſſels are known. The Ruſſian government authorizing vaſſallage, and giving one man a property in the perſon and labour of another, no vaſſal can leave the dominions of his lord without his permiſſion, and muſt return home, no matter how far off, or how difficult the journey, by the time limited: Thoſe who fail, dreading the ſevere puniſhment which awaits them, frequently turn pirates; and, joining themſelves to the *Khalmuck Tartars*, rob on the river. They go in gangs of thirty, forty, or even eighty perſons, in row-boats, equipped with fire arms; and their piracy is commonly attended with the murder of the unfortunate who fall into their hands. The puniſhment inflicted on theſe wretches, when taken, is ſuitable to the cruelties they practiſe on others: A float is built, with a gallows erected thereon, and they are ſtripped naked, and

with their hands pinioned behind, hung up by the ribs on hooks, and ſet afloat on the river; and it is a capital offence for any perſon to relieve or put an end, by death, to their tortures. They remain alive, in this dreadful ſituation, three, four, and ſometimes five days, imploring water with the greateſt earneſtneſs, and appear to die in a raging fever.

The Khalmucks do not ſow or reap, or make hay for their cattle, which are horſes, camels, cows, and ſheep. The men live without bread or vegetables, and in the winter their cattle fare as wild beaſts do. Their food is fleſh, that of horſes being preferred, fiſh, wild fowl, and veniſon, with milk, preſerved in various ways; but mare's milk is moſt eſteemed among them, and from it they extract a ſtrong ſpirit, of which they are exceeding fond.*

With reſpect to the veſſels in uſe on this river, they are without knees, have but few beams,

* Bruce.

beams, and their decks are only looſe pieces of bark. In place of tar, ſlips of bark are nailed over the ſeams, to prevent the caulking from falling out.

On board one of theſe fragile veſſels, on the fourteenth of October, Mr. Hanway embarked on this vaſt river. He was ſurpriſed to ſee the banks marked in ſome places twenty feet above the water; but was told by the boatmen that the river roſe in ſpring to that height. On the nineteenth he arrived at Aſtrachan, where he was courteouſly received by Mr. Thompſon, agent at that place to the Britiſh merchants trading to Perſia; and after remaining about three weeks, and procuring all the information he could of the voyage along the Caſpian, he left Aſtrachan, and fell down to Yerkie, at the mouth of the Volga, the place where all veſſels take their departure from, and which they endeavour to make on their return.

The Caſpian ſea, at which he was now arrived,* extends (from Yaeck, in 46 deg. 15 min. north latitude, to Aſtrabad, which is in 36 deg. 50 min.) 9 deg. 25 min. or 646 Engliſh miles; its breadth is very various, and its circumference has been meaſured to 3525 werſts. The water of the Caſpian is as ſalt as that of the ocean; but as the moon muſt have its influence, on a water comparatively ſo ſmall as this, equally on all its parts at the ſame time, there is no tide. At Derbend, on the weſtern ſide, there was formerly a watering place; but it has ſince been inundated. Shamakie is the moſt populous city in theſe parts, having factories from the eaſtern nations, which occaſions it to be much reſorted to.

* This account of the Caſpian is not taken from Mr. Hanway's deſcription of it alone; but with the aſſiſtance of other ſurveys (particularly that made by order of the Czar Peter), and a manuſcript account of it ſent to Mr. Hanway in London, after the publication of his Travels.

From

From the coaſt on this ſide the Caſpian may be plainly ſeen the high mountains of Caucaſus. The mountains of Taurus and Ararat are ſo contiguous, as to appear like a continuation of the ſame mountain; but Ararat is one vaſt rock, exceeding Caucaſus in height: Its top is covered with ſnow throughout the year. The Armenians, who call it Meſſina, pretend that there are ſtill ſome remains of the Ark, which they ſay reſted here after the deluge; but that by the length of time they are become petrified.

At Baku is ſeen, what the Perſians call "The Everlaſting Fire," an object of their devotion, and a phœnomenon of a very ſurpriſing nature: About ten miles from the city are ſeveral ancient ſmall temples, about fifteen feet high; in one of theſe, where the Indians now worſhip, is a large cane fixed in the earth, about three feet remaining in ſight, from the end of which iſſues a blue flame,

not unlike that of a lamp burning with ſpirits, but ſeemingly more pure. Here are generally forty or fifty poor devotees, who come on a pilgrimage, to make expiation for their own ſins, and the ſins of their countrymen, and they continue the longer, according to the number of perſons for whom they have engaged to pray.

A little way from the temple is a cleft in the rock, about ſix feet long and three broad, out of which iſſues a conſtant pure flame; when the wind blows it riſes ſometimes eight feet high, but is much lower in ſtill weather.

"The earth for above two miles round "this place, has this ſurpriſing property, "that by taking up two or three inches of "the ſurface, and applying a live coal, the part "which is ſo uncovered immediately takes "fire. If a cane or tube, even of paper, be "ſet about two inches in the ground, and "the top of it touched with fire, immedi-

"ately a flame iſſues without hurting the "cane or paper."

The river Kura or Cyrus, which is joined by the river Araxis, is the moſt conſiderable river on the weſtern coaſt. Not far from Keſlar ſtands the mountain Barmach, remarkable for the oil called Naptha, which iſſues from it into thirty different pits, all within the compaſs of a muſquet ſhot of each other. The river Oxus, on the oppoſite ſhore, is now about a muſquet ſhot broad at its mouth. The lake or gulph Karabogaſki is about two werſts broad at its inlet: Some people concluded that as the Caſpian is never found to riſe, notwithſtanding the immenſe quantities of water that fall into it from the rivers and hills at the melting of the ſnow, that the water had an outlet in this gulph; but the gulph is as calm as any part of the ſea. The country near this coaſt from near Aſtrabad to Kulalie, the boundary of Turkumania, is inhabited by rude and inhoſpitable

Tartars, with whom no commerce has been had. The river Yaek is about 100 fathoms broad. The ſhore from this river to Yerkie is very ſhallow and over-grown with reeds for ſome miles into the ſea. In theſe reeds are bred an innumerable quantity of water fowls of various deſcriptions.

November the twenty-ſecond, Mr. Hanway embarked on board the *Empreſs of Ruſſia*, one of the two ſhips built by the factors, commanded by Captain Woodrooffe, and was much pleaſed to find himſelf in a good veſſel, regularly built, and, probably, the firſt complete ſhip which had appeared on the Caſpian. They ſailed from Yerkie, and traverſing the whole length of the ſea from north to ſouth, arrived, December the third, at Langarood, a bay at the ſouth-weſt extremity of the Caſpian, the then reſidence of Captain Elton, by whom he was kindly received; and after having remained ſeven days with him, he ſet ſail for Aſtrabad, in the

the ſouth-eaſt corner of the Caſpian. As they ſteered eaſtward, the ſky brightened, and the air, which had before been cold and wet, became gentle and warm. They were four days in ſight of the great Peak or mountain Demoan; which, although ſaid to be thirty leagues within land, they could diſtinguiſh very plain at the diſtance of four or five leagues from the ſhore.

On the eighteenth of December they arrived in the bay of Aſtrabad. Here, as in other parts of the Caſpian, the ſea had made great inroads: Many trunks of trees lay on the ſhore, and made it difficult of acceſs. They anchored at half a league diſtance from the land, and Mr. Hanway diſpatched the Armenian, to inquire if the goods might be landed with ſafety; but he returned unable to procure any information. The people on the coaſt having been frequently plundered by the Ogurtjoy and Ruſſian pirates, and ſeeing ſo large a veſſel in their road,

road, were under great apprehenſions for their own ſafety.

On the twentieth, however, Mr. Hanway went on ſhore. The ſtumps of the trees and ſhallows made it difficult for a long-boat to land nearer than twenty yards. Having ſatisfied the people that they were friends, he was received by them on the ſhore, and conducted, by many crooked paths through a thick wood, to a ſmall village. He ſent the interpreter to the city, which was about eight hours diſtant, to pay his reſpects to Mahommed Zamon Beg, the governor of Aſtrabad, and to requeſt his protection. In the evening the meſſenger returned: The governor promiſed his protection; but charged Mr. Hanway, in a very particular manner, not to repoſe any confidence in the peaſants on the coaſt.

Whilſt the ſhip remained in the bay, ſhe was in ſome danger of being burned: A quantity of raw cotton which lay in the ſteerage,

ſteerage, and was intended for the repackage of the bales of cloth in a proper manner for camel and horſe carriage, was ſet on fire by the careleſsneſs of one of the ſeamen; but was with ſome difficulty extinguiſhed before the fire reached the powder cheſt.

At night the woods on the mountains took fire, and the wind feeding the flame, made a dreadful blaze, which extended ſeveral miles, and by its heat made the butter on board the ſhip run like oil: The accident proved to have been occaſioned by burning ruſhes on the coaſt, to deſtroy the inſects which breed in them.

And now having accompanied Mr. Hanway till his ſafe arrival in Perſia, it will not be improper to inquire into the ſtate of that kingdom.

Perſia is bounded by the mountains of Ararat on the north-weſt; by the Caſpian ſea, which divides it from Ruſſia, on the north; by the river Oxus, which divides it from

from Uſbeck Tartary, on the north-eaſt; by India on the eaſt, and by the Indian ocean, and the gulphs of Perſia and Ormus on the ſouth, and by Arabia and Turkey on the weſt.

In the year 1402, Tamerlane, the Tartar chief, having ſubdued Perſia, died, leaving a ſucceſſion of kings till 1500, after which the family of the Seffies poſſeſſed the throne for the ſpace of about 220 years, until Maghmud, an Afghan chief, taking advantage of the indolence and timidity of Shah Sultan Huſſein, the laſt prince of that family, procured himſelf to be ſeated on the throne.

Maghmud reigned until 1725, when he was in his turn depoſed and murdered by Aſhreff, who ſucceeded him in the diadem; and on the fifteenth of January, 1730, Aſhreff was defeated in a pitched battle by the famous Tehmas Nadir Kouli, who had been raiſed to the rank of general to the legiti-

mate

mate heir of Huſſein. In 1736 Nadir procured himſelf to be crowned Shah or king, under the title of Nadir Shah.

The father of this famous uſurper was an obſcure Tartar, who procured a ſcanty ſubſiſtence by making ſheep-ſkin coats; and when he died, Nadir was uſed to gather ſticks in the woods, and carry them to market on an aſs, and a camel, which were his only patrimony. He was afterwards a robber; then a courier in the ſervice of a Beg; and by the moſt enormous ambition, treachery, and murders, obtained the diadem and the complete conqueſt of the Perſians, whom he ruled with the greateſt rigour, oppreſſion, and cruelty; depriving them of their poſſeſſions, and even lives, with unexampled wantonneſs, and ſpreading deſolation and miſery all around him.

Such was the ſtate of this fruitful, and once ſplendid country, when Mr. Hanway arrived with his caravan in the city of Aſtrabad.

Whilſt

Whilſt he was employed in repacking his goods in a way proper for land carriage, he had opportunities of converſing with the inhabitants on the diſtreſſed ſtate of the country, and the proſpect before him. The Armenian interpreter, who had before been robbed near Meſched, now began to expreſs fears of the danger they ſhould be expoſed to in the journey to that city; but as he had before been ſilent, and did not now point out any particular danger, Mr. Hanway did not think it neceſſary to pay great attention to his repreſentations.

On the fifth he prepared to wait on the governor; and having no equipage to make a proper appearance, Naſeer Aga, in whoſe houſe he was lodged, lent him a horſe handſomely capariſoned, and inſiſted on his taking his ſervants to attend him as well as his own. The preſent to the governor, conſiſting of ſeveral cuts of fine cloth, and ſome loaves of ſugar, was carried in before him. On his

his entrance, he found the governor attended by many perſons of the firſt diſtinction in the city, among whom were Mahommed Haſſan Beg, ſon of the late Fately Ali Khan Khajar, who had been put to death by Nadir, Mahommed Khan Beg, and Sadoc Aga, the two laſt the ſons of Khans in high favour with the Shah. They all roſe up at his coming in, and the governor bade him welcome to Perſia, adding, in the true eaſtern ſtyle of compliment, "that the city of "Aſtrabad was now his to do what he pleaſ-"ed with it." To this a ſuitable anſwer was made on the part of Mr. Hanway, who requeſted his aſſiſtance and protection; and after ſome further diſcourſe, in which the governor aſſured him the paſſage to Meſched from thence was perfectly ſafe, and promiſed to ſend ſome of his ſoldiers to eſcort him thither, Mr. Hanway took his leave.

Naſeer Aga, of whoſe humanity and politeneſs he had received ſuch ſignal proof,

was

was now a venerable old man, of a ſerious but inviting aſpect. He had been the companion of Nadir, when he was the chief of a band of robbers in the neighbouring mountains; but he was too good a man for Nadir's purpoſe; and the mediocrity of his fortune, and his want of ambition, had ſecured him from the calamities which uſually fell on ſuch of Nadir's favourites, as profeſſed any regard to juſtice or conſcience.

Having agreed for camels and horſes to carry his merchandize, with ſome difficulty on account of the mercenary and deceitful temper of the natives, he prepared to ſet forward on his journey to Meſched; but the drivers, ſome days after their agreement, repreſented that, as the camels could not keep pace with the horſes, it would be adviſable to load and ſend them off ſome days before he departed himſelf with the horſes. It was with great reluctance that he conſented to the ſeparation of his company, eſpecially as the

the behaviour of the drivers gave him no very favourable idea of their fidelity; but urged by the neceſſity of the caſe, and the repreſentations of his new friend Naſeer Aga, he conſented to load forty bales on ten camels, and ſent them forward, fixing four days after for his own departure with the reſt of the merchandize on the horſes.

He then made another viſit to the governor, who, to his great mortification, behaved to him in a very diſtant manner, and acquainted him that he could ſpare but one ſoldier to eſcort him: His mind appeared to be clouded with ſome great perplexity, which as Mr. Hanway could not develope, he took his leave, without thinking very deeply about it.

The day after that on which the forty bales of cloth had been ſent away, the city of Aſtrabad was alarmed with the rumour of an inſurrection of the neighbouring people: Signals were made to call the inha-

bitants and their cattle within the walls; the ſhops were ſhut, and the men prepared for defence. It appeared that Mahommed Haſſan Beg had left the city in ſecret, and now appeared in arms at the head of a party of the provincials with an auxiliary body of Turkuman Tartars, declaring that they meant to poſſeſs themſelves of the Shah's treaſure, which was then lodged in the city, and of the European goods; and to further their raſh deſigns, they gave out that the Shah was dead.

A city beſieged and incapable of defence, a weak and faithleſs garriſon, and the general report that the Turkuman Tartars were the moſt ſavage of the human race, and would, in all probability, put Mr. Hanway to the ſword, were circumſtances of no common apprehenſion. His attendants adviſed him to diſguiſe himſelf in a Perſian habit, and eſcape from the city; but as he was at a diſtance from the bay, and if he ſhould

be able to reach it, the ſhip would probably have failed, he determined to remain with his merchandize in the city, in his proper character, which he was beſt able to ſupport, and in which, if it ſhould be ſo decreed, he thought it moſt honourable to die.

The daſtardly governor had already fled from the city, diſguiſed like a peaſant, and mounted behind a real peaſant. Thoſe among the inhabitants who were not inclined to commotion, now curſed Mr. Hanway as the cauſe of their misfortune, by bringing ſo valuable a caravan into the city, to attract the avarice of the rebels.

Nothing can diſplay a man's character for courage and addreſs more truly than his behaviour in a ſituation like this, becauſe it has danger enough to prevent every kind of artificial deportment; and Mr. Hanway's conduct at this juncture was ſuch as he could always after reflect on with pleaſure and ſatisfaction. After making,

with great deliberation, the beſt diſpoſition of his ſervants and effects to receive the invaders, whom he ſaw it was impoſſible to reſiſt, he directed a watch to be kept all night, that he might not be ſurpriſed. In the evening he retired to his apartment, to prepare his own mind for any event that might happen; and as it was his uſual practice to commit all his material thoughts to writing, he entered in his journal a prayer to this effect:

"O God, thou haſt been my ſuccour "through all the perils and viciſſitudes of "my life: If it is thy good pleaſure yet to "preſerve that life, let all my future hopes, "and all my wiſhes, centre in thee alone. "Let the remembrance of thy mercies in"ſpire my mind with the moſt ardent love, "the moſt exalted gratitude. Let the ten"der laws of humanity ever poſſeſs my "ſoul. But if it is thy will that I now "render back this vital heat which ſprang

"from

"from thee: if thy gracious providence
"has ordained that my life be now brought
"to an end by theſe unthinking men; thy
"will be done: Avert, O Lord, the de-
"ſtruction that threatens them, and lay not
"my blood to their charge! Succour me
"in the ſecret paths of death, and re-
"ceive me into the glory, which thou haſt
"prepared for thy ſervants."

With theſe meditations he retired to reſt, and was awaked at four in the morning, after a ſleep of five hours, by a ſmart but irregular fire of muſquetry. A ſilence enſued, and the city was given up to Mahommed Haſſan Beg. Noiſe and merriment ſeemed neceſſary to ſupport the ſpirits of the inſurgents: They ſeized the city drums; and a large party went about beating them, and hallooing. Zadoc Aga, who was now appointed a Sirdar or general, with Mahommed Khan Beg, both young men of more fire than judgment, headed a party of men, and came

to the houſe in which Mr. Hanway reſided. He had collected his attendants in a room together, from whence he ſent the Tartar boy to conduct theſe hoſtile viſitors to him. He entreated them that, as he was now at their mercy, they would behave to him with humanity. They declared they did not mean to hurt his perſon; but on the contrary, as ſoon as ever *their government* was eſtabliſhed, they would pay for the goods which they then ſeized, and informed him the forty bales, ſent out laden on the camels, were already in their poſſeſſion.

"As gold," ſays Mr. Hanway on this occaſion, "can purchaſe every thing, except "virtue and wealth, underſtanding and "beauty; when my money was demanded, "I reſerved a purſe of 160 crowns in gold, "thinking it might adminiſter to our ſafe-"ty:" but he ſoon found that his ſecurity was in his ſuppoſed poverty; for in three weeks

weeks diſtreſs which ſucceeded, he durſt not ſhew a ſingle piece of gold.

Some days after two Turkuman chiefs were introduced to him by the newly made governor Baba Zadoc, who aſked the Perſians in his hearing: "You give us the "merchandize of the Ruſſians, will you "not give us the Ruſſians alſo? They will "do well to tend our ſheep!" They were pacified by the natives; but the knowledge this gave Mr. Hanway of their diſpoſition, determined him to quit the place as ſoon as any opportunity ſhould preſent itſelf. Several of the Turkumans, at different times, intruded themſelves into his houſe, pretending a curioſity to ſee him; but he afterwards learned, their real intention was to conſult by what means they might carry him off.

The perplexity he obſerved in the councils and conduct of the inſurgents, joined to the knowledge he had of the force and

diſpoſition of the Shah, gave him very unfavourable preſages of their approaching fate; and he was firmly of opinion their reign could continue but a very ſhort time. Every way, however, he ſaw danger threatening himſelf: If they retreated from the city, they might carry him with them into the inhoſpitable deſerts of Turkumania, or deſtroy him for their own convenience or ſafety; and if they ſucceeded, the Turkuman party would increaſe, and he might be carried a ſlave into their country.

But even in theſe perturbed times, there were not wanting ſome among the inhabitants of Aſtrabad, whoſe love of juſtice and humanity convinced them that, whatever motives they might have to rebel againſt the Shah, they had no right to rob a ſtranger; and ſome of theſe gave him information, and even aſſiſted, as far as was ſafe, in his preſervation.

After experiencing much of the inſults, and

and wanton cruelty, of the rebels, he determined to leave Aſtrabad at all events, although its environs were infeſted with flying parties of the Tartars, and ſeek the protection of the Shah, who was reported to be near Ghilan with his army. This intention he thought it adviſable to conceal with the utmoſt precaution; but he directed his interpreter to deliver to Mahommed Haſſan Beg, an account of the value of the goods, and to demand a bill for the amount; which he obtained of him, and an engagement to provide ten armed men to eſcort him to Ghilan.

On the twenty-fourth of January he left Aſtrabad under convoy of a Hahdgee,* who had been introduced to him by Naſeer Aga on his firſt arrival, his brother and two ſons, and about twenty armed villagers; and arrived, after a few days journey, at a ſmall

* This is a general title beſtowed on all who have made a pilgrimage to Mecca.

town

town belonging to the Hahdgee. His brother, whoſe character did not appear to be very amiable, would have conducted him to his houſe, which he ſaid was in the adjacent mountains; but he had experienced too much of Perſian infidelity to truſt himſelf in ſuch a ſituation. The Hahdgee, who had been acquainted with the circumſtances of the rebellion at the time of Mr. Hanway's firſt arrival, and ſeduced him to remain in the city, merely that he might partake in the ſpoil of his effects, ſuppoſing that he was yet poſſeſſed of ſome things of value, thought it would be inconſiſtent with his intereſt to ſuffer him to carry them off; and he exerted all the cunning of his country to obtain them. He even declared the carriers ſhould not proceed, unleſs Mr. Hanway left his baggage with him; and he was conſtrained to deliver up the groſs thereof, taking care to conceal about his perſon as much of value as was poſſible.

They

They then proceeded on their journey, through pathleſs woods, over ditches and hills, taking care to keep the leaſt frequented way, and lying in the open fields. In their way they paſſed by the ruins of the palace of Farabad, once famous for the reſidence of the Perſian kings. The carriers had engaged to conduct him to Balfruſh, the capital of the province of Meſanderan; but hearing that the Shah's admiral was levying forces to oppoſe the Aſtrabad rebels, they refuſed to proceed any further. He requeſted they would at leaſt convey him to a place where horſes or ſome other cattle might be procured; but this alſo they refuſed, alledging that he was near the coaſt, and might go by ſea. Accordingly, they conducted him and his attendants to a fiſherman's hut, on the ſea coaſt: The poor man had only an open boat, like a canoe, very leaky, and too ſmall for ſix perſons; beſides it could be navigated only with oars or paddles near the

ſhore,

ſhore, where the ſurf then ran very high; and the ſand banks forming breakers, made the ſea ſtill more dangerous. He, therefore, again implored the carriers to furniſh horſes according to their engagement, but they treated his requeſt with contempt. He threatened to uſe force; whereupon two of them, being armed with matchlocks, lighted their matches, two others had bows and arrows, and all of them, being ſix in number, had ſabres. Mr. Hanway collected his company, among whom were four muſquets, a blunderbuſs, and a pair of piſtols; but as he could not depend on more than two of his ſervants, after a ſhort parley, he ſubmitted to run the riſk of being drowned, rather than engage in a fray, where no other advantage could be obtained, than the precarious uſe of horſes, through a country utterly unknown to him.

Truſting, therefore, to Providence, he embarked in the boat with his ſervants; and with

with much fatigue and danger, favoured by the winds, he arrived ſafe at Teſchidezar, in the next province; and learning that the Shah's officers were there collecting their forces, he begged their protection; and the chief ſent him a horſe handſomely caparisoned, with four mules for his ſervants; and on the thirtieth he arrived at Balfruſh, where he was aſſured by the Perſian merchants, that the Shah would certainly make good his loſs.* Mahommed Khan, the admiral, told him he might think himſelf fortunate in having eſcaped with life; and recommended to him to continue his rout by water to Ghilan; and, indeed, ſo unable

* It was this eſcape which gave Mr. Hanway the firſt idea of his motto. When he returned to England, he had painted on his chariot, a man dreſſed in the Perſian habit, juſt landed in a ſtorm on a rude coaſt, and leaning on his ſword, his countenance calm and reſigned. In the back ground was depicted a boat, beat about by the billows; in front, a ſhield charged with his arms leaning againſt a tree, and underneath, the motto in Engliſh, "NEVER DESPAIR."

was

was the force at that time with the admiral to oppoſe the Tartars, who were now in the neighbourhood, that they all prepared for flight, and Mr. Hanway ſaw that he had no alternative but to wait and receive his conquerors a ſecond time, or to depart unprotected, without guides or attendants. He applied to Mahommed Khan for horſes, who promiſed to ſupply him; but, after many prevarications, ſent him one mortally diſtempered, and exceedingly poor in fleſh. He was in ſome doubt whether he ſhould accept the beaſt; but at length he determined on his mode of proceeding: He took an affectionate leave of his interpreter and ſervants; and leaving with them the rebels' paſſport, and what money he could ſpare, he recommended them to the protection of Providence, and ſat out alone on his journey. The Tartars were entering the city at one gate, when he went out at the other. After ſome time, he fell in with a party, who conducted

ducted the baggage of the admiral, and himself soon followed; but it was not possible for him to keep pace with them. The poor Tartar boy, attached to him with more sincerity than his other servants, had followed him on foot; and when he fainted, he took him up behind him; but before they had rode six miles, the horse's hind quarters gave way, and they were both obliged to dismount.

In this situation, without guide, and understanding but little of the language, it was with great difficulty he explored his way to the coast once more. He now found it necessary to put on the meanest appearance possible: His clothes were worn out and in tatters. They had several rivers to pass; but pleading poverty, they were carried over gratis. He had retained the greatest part of the money he had concealed at Astrabad, but dared not to shew it. At length the admiral's company halting, he got up with them again,

again, and was joined by his clerk and ſervant, who had fortunately procured horſes.

The next day he ſent to the admiral for other cattle, who ordered them; but demanding more than five times their value, he procured ſome of another perſon. The admiral now made a feint, as if he meant to ſtop the progreſs of the inſurgents, who were advancing in purſuit of him, and ordered all the avenues to be guarded. Mr. Hanway had then not eaten any thing for near forty hours, except a few parched peaſe, which he had by chance in his pocket; and was driven to beg of the peaſants, what he dared not buy.

In the night, although the admiral had promiſed not to march without him, he quitted the place with all his baggage, leaving Mr. Hanway and his ſervants behind, without the leaſt proviſion, and unprotected. Truſting to Providence, he again determined to follow the admiral, whom fortunately he over-

overtook. In a dark and tempeſtuous night, in which, however, he had, with great difficulty, been able to keep pace with the baggage horſes, until he was quite ſpent; urged by deſpair, he ſeized the bridle of the horſe on which the admiral himſelf was mounted, and pronounced the word *Shah* with the utmoſt emphaſis. The determined ſerioufneſs with which he uttered this word brought the Perſian to that ſenſe of duty, which his promiſe, or the dictates of humanity, had not effected: He halted, and ordered his Viſier to take him up behind him, till he afterwards procured a horſe for himſelf; and one of the carriers had compaſſion on the faithful Tartar boy, and took him up. The clerk and ſervant had yet ſtrength to walk; but the former, after a few miles, not able to proceed, begged Mr. Hanway to relieve him with the uſe of his horſe, to which he conſented, till his own fatigue obliged him to diſmount his fellow traveller; and from

that time he ſaw no more of his clerk till ſome days after his arrival in Ghilan.

The apprehenſions of the admiral, who knew the cruel diſpoſition of the Turkuman Tartars, hurried him on from ſeven in the evening till the ſame hour next morning; and, after a ſhort refreſhment, till four in the afternoon, amidſt a continued rain and tempeſt. Mr. Hanway was more than once overcome with ſleep and fatigue; but ſtill it was his good fortune to get up with his company again.

On the morning of the fourth of February, intelligence was received that a body of Tartars had been at the houſe the admiral had ſlept at; and in their rout between the confines of a wood and the ſea ſhore, the advanced guard gave the alarm, as if a body of Tartars had been poſted in the wood; the courageous admiral immediately changed his clothes for mean ones; and preparing for battle, gave orders to fire in upon them: When

When Mr. Hanway came up, he found five miſerable Afghan recruits, who had been travelling towards the Shah's camp, weltering in their blood, and expiring of the wounds they had received. The next day and night they travelled twenty hours. The inroads of the Caſpian, and the torrents from the mountains, had formed many channels, ſome of which were hardly fordable; and the ſurge on the ſea ſhore, near which they were ſometimes obliged to paſs, threw down ſeveral of the horſes, and their riders were in danger of being drowned. On the ſeventh the admiral thought himſelf out of danger, and relaxed a little in his pace.

It is not the cuſtom in eaſtern countries for any man to come near the women, except their lord; but circumſtances had happened in this expedition which prevented a ſtrict regard to diſtinctions; and Mr. Hanway had more than

once the office (not a very dignified one in Perſia) of guarding the admiral's women.

He had now paſſed through the whole province of Meſanderan; but ſuch had been his diſtreſs, and the inclemency of the weather, that in twenty-three days he had not enjoyed an hour of ſecurity or unbroken ſleep. He was drawing near to Langarood, which he had left ſeven weeks before; and Captain Elton hearing that he was on the road, ſent a ſervant with horſes to meet him, and received him with open arms, congratulated him on his having eſcaped with his life and liberty, and confidently aſſured him that the Shah would cauſe juſtice to be done him.

After a few days his clerk and ſervant, who had been left behind, were brought in by Captain Elton's ſervants: The clerk appeared as a man expiring in a lingering conſumption; he had been two days and three nights expoſed to the weather without ſhelter

ter or food, and five times robbed, till he was left nearly naked. The interpreter arrived about three weeks after: He had obtained a paſſport from Sadoc Aga, under his ſeal, the ſtyle of which, conſidering all circumſtances, conveys a curious idea of Perſian folly. It was in theſe words:

"TO THE VICTORIOUS ARMIES BE IT "KNOWN, THAT MATTEUSE, THE ARMENIAN, IS HERE: LET HIM NOT BE "MOLESTED, BUT LIVE UNDER OUR "SHADOW."

When Mr. Hanway arrived at Langarood, his feet and legs were much ſwelled; his clothes had not been put off for a long time, and having no opportunity of attending to the natural delicacy of his conſtitution, he found his health much impaired. After ſtaying ſome days with Captain Elton, to refreſh his wearied ſpirits, he took his leave and ſet out for Reſhd, where he arrived on the nineteenth, and with difficulty procured an inter-

view with the governor of the province, who informed him the Shah was expected to be in Turkey, or near the borders of Syria, in a ſhort time; on which he determined to continue his journey in ſearch of him: and having provided freſh clothes, horſes, and tents, and firelocks and ſabres for his five attendants, he ſat out from Reſhd, and on the ſecond of March arrived, very near blind with the reflection of the ſnow which lay on the ground, at Caſbin, where was a new palace built by Nadir Shah.

This city is famous for having been the reſidence of many of the ancient kings of Perſia: It was one of the chief cities of Parthia, and the burial place of Hepheſtion, the favourite of Alexander the Great; but it was now almoſt ruined, and the inhabitants were reduced to diſtreſs by the cruel oppreſſion of Nadir.

March the eleventh, the weather having become mild, and the ſnow being in a great meaſure diſſolved, Mr. Hanway joined a

company going to the camp of the Shah, who was reported to be marching towards Hamadan. On the road they paſſed by the ſkeletons of ſeveral camels, whoſe fleſh had been devoured by wolves, and ſaw all the way the miſerable effects of Nadir's tyranny, in the extreme diſtreſs of the inhabitants. The whole appeared a ſcene of deſolation; and the people taking them for robbers, or ſoldiers, which were as bad, fled to the mountains, and left them to provide for themſelves.

Mr. Hanway now diſcovered that all his Perſian fellow travellers were in the cuſtody of a meſſenger, who was conducting them to the camp; and ſuch was the terror which Nadir's cruelty had excited, that this ſingle perſon kept eight or ten officers of diſtinction, with all their ſervants, priſoners.

On the twentieth they arrived at the Shah's camp, and Mr. Hanway pitched his tent near the royal ſtandard, which was

no ſooner done, than an accident happened that was very near preventing him from ever telling his adventures. He had ordered the fire arms to be placed round the inſide of the tent; and while he was ſtanding up, one of the firelocks, which in Perſia have no guard to the trigger, went off, and carried two ſlugs through the top of the tent, juſt over his head. The tent being of cotton was ſet on fire, but no notice was taken of the accident.

Mr. Hanway, immediately on his arrival in the camp, had delivered his petition, praying to be reimburſed the value of his caravan, into the chancery; and in a little time obtained a decree of the Shah, "that the "particulars of his loſs ſhould be delivered "to Behbud Khan, the Shah's general," now arrived at Aſtrabad, "who was to return "ſuch parts of the goods as could be reco-"vered, and make up the deficiency out of "the ſequeſtered eſtates of the rebels."

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This decree, although a ſignal mark of the juſtice of Nadir, was yet ungrateful to our traveller, becauſe it made it neceſſary for him to return again to Aſtrabad, the ſcene of his former troubles; but his zeal for the cauſe in which he had embarked overcame every obſtacle.

Whilſt Mr. Hanway waited to receive an anſwer to his petition, he had leiſure to make obſervations on the objects before him. He viſited every part of the Shah's camp, informed himſelf of the manner of conducting his wars, tranſacting the buſineſs of ſtate, of his force, amuſements, and character.

Such was the diſguſt which the tyranny of Nadir had excited in the breaſts of the Perſians, and ſo many rebellions againſt his government were on foot, that the utmoſt exertion was neceſſary on his part to counteract them. He was in his tent of audience from ſeven in the morning till ten at night,

night, except retiring for very ſhort intervals.

In placing the camp, the tents of the miniſters and principal officers were in the front, or to the right and left of the Shah's quarters, that ſome of them might be always near him. The circuit of the Shah's own tents was very large; the entrance conſiſted on one ſide of a line of uniform tents, ſerving for guard-rooms, and on the other of the tents in which the affairs of the chancery, and the like public concerns, were tranſacted. About two hundred yards beyond this avenue was the pavilion in which the Shah uſually ſat to give audience, and tranſact buſineſs; the front was always open, even in the worſt weather; but when it was extremely cold, ſeveral pots of charcoal were ſet in the middle. Behind the pavilion were placed the Shah's private tents, to which were admitted only his ſecret emiſſaries, when they had any remarkable intelligence

to

to communicate. Near theſe were the tents of the Shah's ladies; and the whole was ſurrounded by a fence, round which the night guard patrolled, and ſeverely puniſhed any who were found near the quarter of the women. None but the officers in immediate waiting were admitted into the royal pavilion: The officers of ſtate and people of buſineſs ſtood in the open air in all weathers, forming a ſemicircle in front of the tent.

The market, which was well ſupplied with proviſions, apparel, horſe furniture, and other neceſſaries, was about half a mile long, conſiſting of tents on each ſide like a ſtreet. The ſhopkeepers of conſequence were generally under the protection of ſome of the principal courtiers, who took care to be intereſted in the profits, particularly of flour and rice, of which there was always a great conſumption. The Shah often inquired into the prices of proviſions, and reduced them

them as he thought proper, fining the market people upon every tranſgreſſion.

The two imperial ſtandards, although it required twelve men to move them, were lengthened in the ſtaffs by Nadir, and made ſtill heavier, to prevent their being carried off by the enemy, except in an entire defeat. The Shah had about ſixty women, and nearly the ſame number of eunuchs, who, in a journey, generally rode near his perſon; before him were his running footmen and body guards, ſpreading a mile or two: Theſe gave notice of his approach, and cleared the way. When he travelled with his women, the army was kept at almoſt a mile diſtance.

Nadir's ſtanding forces were computed at 200,000 men; to ſupport which, Perſia had been ruined, and India ſpoiled of one hundred and twenty millions ſterling, and near twice as many thouſand ſouls. He thought a ſoldier always fought better when he had

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ſomething to loſe, therefore encouraged the wearing of coſtly furniture, particularly for the horſe. He himſelf had four complete ſets, one mounted with pearls, another with rubies, a third with emeralds, and the laſt with diamonds, moſt of which were of a prodigious ſize; but ſet in a barbarous taſte, ſeveral being bored through.

Coſmin Khan, the chancellor, was employed, whilſt Mr. Hanway was in Perſia, in writing the hiſtory of Nadir's wars; but no account of the completion of the work has appeared: which is not, perhaps, much to be regretted, as Nadir had a ſight of it from time to time in its progreſs.

The Turkiſh language is the moſt common in Perſia. In matters of learning they uſe the Arabian, in which is preſerved the greateſt part of that knowledge, for which the Perſians were once diſtinguiſhed. As time ſeems to have made little change in the cuſtoms of Aſia, the ſame manners remain

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as are read of two thouſand years ago; and the language retains the ſame idiom and ſublimity of expreſſion.

The Perſians write like the Hebrews, from the right to the left, and often range their lines in an arbitrary manner, ſo that on one leaf the writing ſhall have ten different directions, all in exact proportion, as to diſtance, and the number of words and lines in each.

While Mr. Hanway remained in the camp, he was witneſs to ſeveral acts of cruelty, committed by Nadir. He had appointed a certain general, governor of a province, on which an exorbitant tax had been impoſed, to be levied in ſix months: At the expiration of the term, the governor was ſent for to the camp, and required to produce his account: He did ſo; but it amounted to only half the ſum demanded. The Shah told him he had embezzled the other half of the money, and ordered the executioners

tioners to baſtinado him to death. His eſtate, when confiſcated, fell very ſhort of the demand, and his ſervants were ordered to come into the Shah's preſence. He inquired of them if there was any thing left, belonging to their late maſter: They anſwered, "only a dog;" which being brought before Nadir, be obſerved that the animal appeared to be much honeſter than his maſter, and directed that he ſhould be led through the camp, from tent to tent, and beaten with ſticks; and wherever he expired, the maſter of the tent ſhould pay the money deficient. The dog was accordingly carried to the tents of the miniſters ſucceſſively, who immediately gave ſums of money, according to their reſpective abilities, to procure his removal; and the whole ſum demanded was raiſed in a few hours.

Soon after a man was executed with circumſtances, which gave Mr. Hanway a yet ſtronger impreſſion of the Shah's cruel diſ-

diſpoſition. The man was accuſed of having made greater exactions in his employment of a tax-gatherer, than he had accounted for to the Shah. Being condemned to death, Nadir ſaid to him, "I underſtand "you can dance well; dance and I will ſave "your life." The man began immediately to dance, in tranſports of joy; but the Shah ordered the executioner to ſtrike him on the legs, which preventing his performance, the tyrant cried, "the raſcal dances ill; kill "him."

The twenty-ſeventh of March Mr. Hanway ſet off from the camp. The ſpring being already advanced, the brightneſs of the ſky, the falls of water from the rocks, the ſtupendous mountains, far higher than any he had ſeen in Europe, riſing gradually one above another, ſome with their ſummits covered with ſnow, and others concealing their heads in the clouds, formed a delightful ſcene. The vines were full of foliage;

foliage; the orange groves perfumed the air with their fragrance, and the gardens were in full bloſſom. Where poſſeſſion is inſecure, and the huſbandman knows not that he ſhall be permitted to reap the fruit of what he ſows, the hand of induſtry is never very conſpicuous; "but here," ſays Mr. Hanway, "nature, with a little labour, ſeemed "to furniſh all that was needful or pleaſant." The return of ſpring naturally delights the mind: but muſt have been particularly delightful to one whoſe winter had been attended with ſuch circumſtances of diſtreſs.

April the fifth he arrived at Langarood where he was again kindly received by Mr. Elton, and remained with him till the firſt of May, when he left that place to travel by land through the province of Meſanderan to Aſtrabad. There were in all in his company ſix perſons well armed. The firſt evening, they were benighted and loſt their way in a wood; but at length, diſcovering

a light, they made towards the place and found the houſe barricadoed with trees. They uſed every entreaty to perſuade the maſter of it to conduct them on their journey; but their rhetoric not having the deſired effect, they proceeded, like true Perſians, to break into his houſe, and tying a rope to one of his arms, compelled him to conduct them; but this outrage being the effect of mere neceſſity, Mr. Hanway took care to reward him well for his trouble, and ſent him home again when they had regained their path.

They had not proceeded far before two of the men hired to conduct the baggage, through fear or ſome worſe cauſe, left their loads and their company in a very abrupt manner. The next night, while the horſes and mules were at paſture, a wolf of a very extraordinary ſize, of which there are many in the neighbouring mountains, made his appearance; but being driven off by the guard, he contented himſelf with killing a

cow.

cow. In the morning they came up with a detachment of fifty ſoldiers, the commander of which very courteouſly offered them his ſervice as a convoy, which Mr. Hanway was very ready to accept, and purſued his journey in their company.

As they advanced further in the province, the peaſants grew more inſolent. Mr. Hanway had ſeparated from the officer, and had obtained of him ten of his company as a guard; and now the villagers, many of whom had been engaged in the late inſurrection, apprehenſive that the ſoldiers had orders to arreſt them, took to their arms, and refuſed to ſupply them with any proviſions. He, however, procured ſome food, on condition that the ſoldiers ſhould remain all night under arms in the field, where he himſelf pitched his tent; but the guards left their convoy in the night, contrary to their engagement, and proceeded to take care of themſelves.

Early in the morning they ſtruck their tents, and, to avoid the exceſſive heats, determined to travel only in the mornings and evenings. At *Amul*, a city ſituate at the foot of that part of mount Taurus, where Alexander is ſaid to have encamped and refreſhed his army, they ſaw the ruins of one of the cities of ancient Perſia, and a palace of ſtone, which Shah Abas the Great often made his reſidence.

Here Mr. Hanway met with a writer who had retreated with him before the Turkuman Tartars from Aſtrabad, from whom he learned that Sadoc Aga and his troops, when they came into this place, were not above one hundred and fifty in number; but as the admiral had but ſixty fighting men with him, they would certainly have attacked him if the town's people had not magnified his force: That Zadoc Aga, to give a formidable impreſſion of the numbers in his army, had demanded of the city

city fifty thouſand pairs of horſe ſhoes;* and that the rebels were entirely defeated.

On the ninth, Mr. Hanway arrived at Balfruſh, where this news was confirmed, and he was further informed that the people of Aſtrabad had ſubmitted very quietly to Sadoc Aga, the rebel governor, while he was in ſtrength; but that he having left Iſmael Beg, a perſon of diſtinction, as their governor, upon the news of the rebels being defeated, they had ſeized their new governor, and cutting holes in his fleſh, they ſet lighted candles in them, and in that ſtate led him naked about the market place, until he dropped down dead. Cruel treatment of a man, whom their own actions had teſtified, they thought was guilty of no crime!

On the thirteenth of May, leaving Balfruſh, Mr. Hanway proceeded on his jour-

* The Shah had eſtabliſhed a manufactory at Amul for making horſe-ſhoes and other works in iron.

ney, and travelled ſome miles on the great Cauſeway, made by Shah Abas the Great, which runs near three hundred Engliſh miles. They paſſed by ſeveral temples of the ancient Gebres, or worſhippers of fire (where at one time poſſibly was the ſame phœnomenon as at Baku) and alſo the ruins of a palace built by Shah Abas, far exceeding in grandeur any other on the coaſt of the Caſpian ſea. On the ſixteenth they reached Aſtrabad. As they approached, they met ſeveral horſemen carrying home the captured peaſants, whoſe eyes had been cut out; the blood yet running down their faces. Near the entrance into the city were two pyramids of ſtone, each of forty feet high, built by Nadir, in which were niches, the greater number having human heads placed in them, being the heads of people who had offended the Shah, and had been executed by him or his generals.

On his arrival this ſecond time at Aſtrabad,

bad, Mr. Hanway waited on Behbud Khan, the general, to whom he preſented the decree he had obtained of the Shah, who promiſed him that he would cauſe it to be executed with the utmoſt effect. He was ſeated in his aivan or tent, with a ſemicircle of ſoldiers drawn up below him, judging and executing, in a very ſummary way, the rebels who were brought before him, one or two at a time. After a ſhort repaſt, a priſoner was brought who had two large logs of wood rivetted to the ſmall of his legs, and a heavy triangular collar of wood about his neck; one of the angles being longer than the others, ſerved as a handcuff to his left wriſt, ſo that if he attempted to reſt his arm, it muſt preſs on his neck. After being queſtioned for ſome time about the caravan of European cloths, of which it appeared he knew very little; the general ordered him to be beaten with ſticks, which was immediately performed by the executioners

tioners with the utmoſt ſeverity, as if it was intended to kill him, and the ſcene was cloſed with an order to cut out his eyes. Sadoc Aga was then produced. In the hour of his ſhort-lived proſperity, while he was a general of the rebel troops, he had treated Mr. Hanway with an unbecoming inſolence; but how changed was his appearance! When Mr. Hanway ſaw him laſt, he was a youth of uncommon vivacity, richly dreſſed, and full of mirth; but now his garb was mean, his voice ſunk, and his eyes cut out of their ſockets. He expreſſed his inability to make any reſtitution of the property; "for he "had been deprived of every thing." This anſwer the general returned, by an order to ſtrike him on the mouth, which was done with ſuch violence that the blood guſhed out.

Mr. Hanway might have now retorted on ſome of theſe wretched men, the taunts they had beſtowed on him, while he was in their

their power; but reſentment was not a prevailing paſſion in his compoſition: His humanity led him to conſider that there is never a proper time to inſult the wretched; and he took his leave in ſilence, having his heart too full to enjoy this kind of entertainment, although he could perceive the general imagined the ſcene would have afforded pleaſure to him.

Whilſt he was waiting to receive the remains of the cloths as they were found, he was witneſs to ſeveral executions of the unfortunate rebels, which were conducted with very little ceremony: They were led to a field near the reſidence of the military judge, and being made to kneel blind-folded, and pronounce the creed, "There is but one God; Mahomet is "his prophet, and Ali his friend," the head was taken off with the motion of a ſabre in a thruſting cut, which in drawing back completed the operation.

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The payment for the reſt of the value of the goods, over and above what had been recovered, being made very ſlowly, Mr. Hanway repreſented to the general the inconveniency he ſuffered by the delay. He acknowledged that a part of the money had been appropriated to the Shah's uſe; but proffered him ſome of the women priſoners, who might be ſold as ſlaves, in part of payment; and upon his refuſal to accept this kind of compenſation, the general endeavoured to procure of him a receipt for the amount, and to take his bill payable in fifteen days; but Mr. Hanway had experienced too much of Perſian infidelity, to ſign an inſtrument which might be produced againſt him as evidence of his having received complete ſatisfaction.

On the twenty-ninth of June, having obtained in goods and money eighty-five per centum of the original value of his caravan; and Captain Woodrooffe having informed

formed him he was arrived in the bay with the ſhip, he left Aſtrabad, and embarked on his return.

In their voyage along the ſouthern coaſt of the Caſpian, they were attacked by ſeven of the Ogurtjoy pirate boats. His commiſſion from his Ruſſian partners prohibited him from interfering in any thing military; but ſome ſhot being fired gave the pirates ſuch an idea of their great guns, that they deſiſted and fled.

When Mr. Hanway arrived at Langarood on the twenty-third of July, he found Captain Elton in a very bad ſtate of health. He ſtaid with him a week, and then ſet off for Reſhd; but the ſeaſon being very unhealthy, he was ſeized himſelf with a dangerous and uncommon ſickneſs, which detained him till the thirteenth of September, when he left Reſhd, and embarked at Perebezar. He had inveſted the whole ſum recovered by virtue of the Shah's decree, in

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raw ſilk, which he had now the ſatisfaction to ſee ſafe on board in the Caſpian; and after a paſſage of thirteen days he arrived at Yerkie. Here he was viſited by the commander of the guardſhip, who informed him that if he had any other goods on board, but ſuch as were the produce of Ghilan, and did not declare it, the law made it death to the offender. The governor of Aſtrachan had been informed that there was a plague at Caſhan, from whence manufactured Perſian goods were wont to be brought into Ruſſia; and to prevent infection, the commander required the ſhip's crew to come on ſhore on a ſmall uninhabited iſland on the eaſt ſide of the Volga, and a fire being made, the ſurgeon and his attendants took the windward ſide of them, and demanded to ſee their breaſts: When he was ſatisfied they had no infection, their letters were delivered to him, being firſt dipped in vinegar, and dried in the ſmoke; but after waiting

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till the eleventh of October, in very cold and dangerous weather, they had the mortification to learn that they were ordered to perform a quarantine of ſix weeks on the iſland Caraza, ſituate a little way up a branch of the Volga, towards the eaſt.

The quarantine being expired, they were required to ſtrip themſelves entirely naked in the open air, and go through the unpleaſant ceremony of having each a large pail of warm water thrown over them, before they were permitted to depart; but what gave Mr. Hanway the moſt uneaſineſs was, to hear that the diſpatches, which he had ſent forward in one of the Empreſs's boats, had been taken by the Khalmuck pirates, and twelve ſoldiers, who were the guard, put to death.

The twenty-ſecond of November, he departed from Aſtrachan for St. Peterſburgh. The Volga was covered with ice, ſo that the paſſage to Zaritzen by water was now obſtructed. He determined, therefore, to travel

travel by land on the weſtern ſide of the river, and reaching Zaritzen on the eleventh day after, arrived at Moſcow the twenty-ſecond of November. Here he received letters, acquainting him of the death of a relation, by which he reaped certain pecuniary advantages, much exceeding any he could expect from his engagement in the Caſpian affairs: "Providence was thus indulgent to me," ſays he, "as if it meant "to reward me for the ſincerity of my endeavours." The diſtance between Moſcow and St. Peterſburgh, as already mentioned, is four hundred and eighty ſeven Engliſh miles; yet he arrived there in three days, drawn in a ſledge over the frozen ſnow. The road is marked by rows of trees, planted about twenty yards aſunder, and the conveyance is ſo eaſy to the traveller, that he ſlept whilſt they travelled near ſeventy miles. On the firſt of January, 1745, he arrived at St. Peterſburgh, after an abſence of a year and ſixteen

teen weeks, in which time he had travelled about five thouſand four hundred Engliſh miles.

At this place he had ſome differences with the perſons who had been intereſted in the Caſpian trade; but they were ſuch as a failure of ſucceſs was likely to produce, and being referred to arbitration were amicably adjuſted, and he reſided at St. Peterſburgh five years.

During this period, the Ruſſian factors uſed all their endeavours to induce Captain Elton to leave the ſervice of the Shah, and return to his original alliance; but in vain, he continued inflexible. It appeared, indeed, that at one time, when an honourable appointment in England was offered to him, that he had requeſted the Shah to permit him to ſail to Aſtrachan in one of his own ſhips; but his requeſt was refuſed by the Shah; a tranſlation of whoſe decree was tranſmitted to London, by Elton, and is as follows:

"BY merits of the Almighty God, our

commands are obeyed. The propereſt of the Chriſtians, GEMEL BEG,* commiſſioner of our royal navy on the Caſpian ſea, is by our imperial and moſt gracious favour exalted, and given to know that his petition, with regard to his finiſhing one large ſhip, and deſiring leave to go with ſuch ſhip to Aſtrachan; and concerning ſeveral other points; is come to our moſt ſacred preſence, and the meaning thereof underſtood. But as our imperial deſign is to call the propereſt of the Chriſtians, at new year, to our victorious ſtirrup, and to ſettle our naval affairs on a right foundation: Therefore, the propereſt of the Chriſtians muſt defer going to Aſtrachan himſelf, but ſend ſuch ſailors as he has with him, who underſtand navigation, to take care of the ſhip to that port; and the propereſt of Chriſtians muſt remain where he is, and finiſh the other ſhips ordered,

* The name given by the Shah to Elton, ſignifying *The Lord of Beauty.*

give

give full directions concerning them, and not exclude himself; but, on the contrary, make the beauty of his ſervice appear in the preſence of our univerſal glory; taking this as a command, and to remain in his duty. Dated the 26th of the moon Sheval, 1158."

After Mr. Hanway left Perſia, Nadir Shah, whoſe cruelty had continued to encreaſe with his years, was beſet with rebellions in every quarter of his dominions; his own relations, to whom he entruſted his armies, deſerted his cauſe, and his ſituation became truly dangerous. At this criſis he called before him ſome of the Ouſbeg and Turkuman Tartars, who compoſed part of his army, and having ſworn them to ſecrecy and obedience, he diſcloſed his deſign of putting to the ſword all the Perſians in his camp the following night.

A Georgian ſlave, in Nadir's tent, overheard ſome part of the conference, and

diſcovered it to ſome of the principal Perſian officers. In ſuch an extremity, the only reſolution to be taken was, that Nadir ſhould die: Salib Beg, an officer of great intrepidity, commander of the body guard of Aſſhars, offered his ſervice, and demanded only four choſen men to aſſiſt. A few hours before the ſignal was to be given for the intended maſſacre, Salib Beg and his followers, under pretence of urgent buſineſs, paſſed the guard, and ruſhed into Nadir's tent. When they approached, he drew his ſabre, and demanded what buſineſs they had. Salib Beg made no anſwer, but ſtruck him with his ſabre: The blow was aimed at his head, but fell on the ſhoulder. Nadir killed two of the ſoldiers, and was retiring out of the tent when he fell over the cords. The tyrant cried, "Have mercy, and I will for-"give you all;" to which the officer replied, "You have ſhewn no mercy to others, there-"fore merit none yourſelf;" and gave him a mortal wound.

The Tartars, to whom Nadir had always been partial, no ſooner heard of his death, than they made a general attack on the Perſians: before day-light five thouſand men were deſtroyed; and the army ſeparated, after a continued campaign of eighteen years.

It is a curioſity natural to the mind to inquire the fate of Elton, who preceded Mr. Hanway in the voyage to Perſia, and, by his abilities, obtained the confidence and ſupport of the Shah.

Nadir's death did not quite quaſh the hopes of Captain Elton. The peaſants of Ghilan attempted to aſſaſſinate him, and a ball, fired from a ſecret hand, paſſed through his coat; but he eſcaped, and ſurvived, under the protection which his abilities procured him from *Ali Kouli*, Nadir's nephew and ſucceſſor. After his death, the Perſians having no king whom they thought proper to obey, the elders of Ghilan took the people under their care, in form of an ariſtocracy. Captain

Elton, who knew theſe men meant no good to him, refuſed to obey them, and ſhutting himſelf up in his houſe, determined to oppoſe them; but not having ſufficient ſtrength, he capitulated with *Hahdgee Gemal*, their chief, for the ſafety of his perſon and effects; but the faithleſs Hahdgee, like a genuine Perſian, regardleſs of his word, ſeized his effects, and condemned him to be hanged. He was leading to execution, when news arrived that one of the chief captains in the elders' army, was gone over to Mahommed Haſſan their enemy. This threw every thing into confuſion; the elders were obliged to fly, and they carried Elton along with them. It was hoped this change in their affairs would have awakened ſome pity in the breaſts of the elders, and that Captain Elton would have eſcaped; but they were incapable of commiſeration, and he was ſhot by their orders in April, 1751.

Thus fell this enterprizing Engliſhman, whoſe

whoſe whole life was a ſcene of ſtrange adventures, and whoſe extenſive mind had formed a plan, and even proceeded to execute it, for introducing the manufactures of England into the furtheſt parts of Perſia; a country ſo remote, ſo difficult of acceſs, and at that time ſo ſhook and diſturbed by inteſtine war and commotion.

It comes not within the limits of this deſign, intended to convey to poſterity ſome idea of the intrepidity, perſeverance, and addreſs of Mr. Hanway, to deſcribe more minutely the preſent ſtate of the empire of Perſia, and the manners of the inhabitants. If what is here mentioned ſhall awake the curioſity of the reader, he may find it agreeably ſatisfied by recurring to the Travels themſelves; and the learned ſtudent will accompany him with peculiar pleaſure in his journey over this truly claſſic ground, the ſeat of arts, of arms, and the theatre of noble events, from the earlieſt traces of time. However,

as *Nadir Shah* makes a principal figure in this relation, I have here added ſome of the leading features of his character, in Mr. Hanway's own words; which may ſerve as a ſpecimen of his ſtyle in this difficult ſpecies of compoſition.

"*Nadir* was an Affhar, his face was "rounder, and his noſe leſs inclined to the "Roman, than the Perſians generally are. "His hair was black; his eyes large and "expreſſive; his forehead high; and his "complexion ſwarthy. His body was ro-"buſt; and his ſtature about ſix feet; his "ſhoulders were round. His whole coun-"tenance and perſon were awful, particu-"larly when he ſpoke.

"His voice was ſo ſtrong and ſonorous, "as to be audible to an incredible diſtance; "and the effect it had upon his own ſoldiers, "as well as an enemy, when he gave his "commands in the field of battle, proved one

"great

" great ſtep to his advancement to the regal
" power.

" His corporal ſtrength was not leſs in-
" ſtrumental to his fortune. The extreme
" indulgence which had been ſhewn him
" by nature, in the vigour of his conſtitu-
" tion, received an accumulated force by
" the habit of his life.

" The battle-ax is one of the moſt ancient
" weapons among the Orientals; but it had
" been for ſome years much neglected in
" Perſia; Nadir reſtored the uſe of it, in a
" more particular manner; it was his fa-
" vourite weapon, inſomuch, that before he
" aſſumed the diadem, he was generally
" ſtyled the Ax-Khan. Afterwards he was
" often ſeen with a battle-ax in his hand,
" playing with it in his tent of audience.
" His blows with this weapon carried with
" them inevitable death, of which he gave
" many proofs. His memory was as re-
" markable, as his perfect knowledge of the

" genius and temper of the Perſians. As " he had no turn to contemplation, his ſpirits " were free and untired by any reflections " but what immediately aroſe from his " employments in the field. He was far " advanced in life before he had learnt to " read; nor did any part of his knowledge " depend the leaſt on books. His preſence " of mind was very remarkable; and his re- " ſolutions were almoſt as quick as his " thoughts; hence he did many things ex- " travagant and abſurd.

" At one part of his life he drank freely " of wine and brandy; but afterwards ab- " ſtained from the latter intirely, and uſed " the former, in ſuch a proportion only, as " gave the greater energy to his thoughts, " and ſupported the activity and ſtrength of " his body. He uſed to feed liberally upon " a ſimple diet; yet he would march a " whole day upon the ſtrength of a few

" parched

" parched peas, which it is common for the " Perſians to carry in their pockets.

" His dreſs was not remarkable; his mind " ſeemed to be ſuperior to external pomp or " luxurious ſoftneſs. His pride was in " precious ſtones, with which his diadem " was adorned, and he wore ſeveral in his " turbant alſo. He was often ſeen with a " large ſapphire in his hand, with which " he uſed to amuſe himſelf in his tent.

" Some inſtances of Nadir's cruelty were " the effects of policy. Upon occaſion of " his memorable exploit of driving the Af- " ghans out of Perſia, when he entered Isfa- " han in triumph, one of his ſoldiers vio- " lated the wife of a Perſian of diſtinction. " The man complained to Nadir, that he " could not live after ſo great an indignity: ' No,' ſays Nadir, ' I think you cannot;' " and immediately ordered him to be " ſtrangled. He then explained to his of- " ficers the reaſon of his conduct, in theſe

" terms:

" terms: 'A victorious army cannot al-
' ways be reſtrained. Had I redreſſed this
' man's wrongs, I ſhould have a hundred
' ſuch complaints made to me, and my time
' would have been taken up in chaſtizing
' my ſoldiers, inſtead of employing them
' to conquer the enemies of our country.'

" He ſuffered ſeveral to paſs with impu-
" nity, though he knew they gave him no
" leſs harſh an appellation than villain; but
" towards thoſe who exerciſed their wit in
" keen ſatire, he was inexorable. It is a
" compliment amongſt the Perſians, to ſay,
" upon the entrance of a gueſt, ' Your place
' was very void.' In the mauſoleum which
" Nadir cauſed to be built at Meſched, for
" his reception after death, ſome body wrote
" on the walls, in very pathetic terms; ' O
' Nadir! how full of thy renown is every
' corner of the earth: Thy name indeed is
' very great; but thy place here is very
' void.' Severe inquiſition was made for

" the

" the author of this writing; it was con-
" cluded to be done by ſome man of letters;
" and many Mullahs were brought to a
" trial; to compel them to a diſcovery,
" ſome were whipt to ſuch an extremity,
" that they expired under the laſh.

" In alluſion to Nadir's exaltation, a cer-
" tain perſon obſerved of a fountain in Isfa-
" han, that the higher the water was thrown
" up, the greater was the velocity of its fall.
" Nadir never wanted the baſe inſtruments
" of tyranny to acquaint him of the minu-
" teſt actions; and this man gratified his
" wit at no leſs an expence than his life.

" He treated common men, and delin-
" quents of the higheſt rank, without much
" diſtinction of perſons. It was no unuſual
" ſight in the chancery, to ſee thoſe who
" had been the day before baſtinadoed al-
" moſt to death, whoſe eyes had been put
" out, or their noſe cut off, yet brought

" before

" before him to be further queſtioned. Upon " theſe occaſions, they have often ſunk " down through pain or want of reſt; and " theſe miſerable objects have been alſo ob- " liged to travel with the camp.

" The avarice of this tyrant was no leſs " remarkable than his cruelty. It was his " cuſtom, according to the practice of for- " mer kings, to ſend for the governors of " the provinces, however remote from his " camp, to appear before him every new- " year's day. His intention in this very " frequently was to mulct them, or put " them to death. His ordinary method was " to interrogate them concerning the ſtate " and condition of the province, and of their " own behaviour in particular. From thence " he proceeded to trifling and ſuperfluous " queſtions, concluding that he ſuppoſed " they had defrauded him of large ſums. Theſe queſtions were ordinarily followed

" by

" by the baſtinado, to induce them to
" condemn themſelves, or to accuſe other
" people of being depoſitaries of con-
" ſiderable ſums. It frequently happened
" that theſe perſons, either to avoid the pain
" of corporal puniſhments, or with the
" hopes of being reſtored to their govern-
" ments, have given in a fictitious liſt of
" perſons as their debtors, with the ſums
" due from each, and alſo of effects depoſited
" in their hands. They even took this oc-
" caſion to gratify their private reſentments,
" by mentioning thoſe as their debtors, who
" had given them any offence. The conſe-
" quence of theſe declarations was the iſſu-
" ing a decree, ordering the collection of
" ſuch ſums and effects, by the ſevereſt ex-
" ecutions of military law, without any
" liberty of appeal previous to the payment.
" If theſe pretended debtors, after a ſevere
" beating, were found incapable of pay-

" ment, orders were often given to collect
" ſuch ſums from the province.

" It does not appear, from any circum-
" ſtance of the firſt ſtage of this man's life,
" that his temper was avaricious. It is na-
" tural to believe, that he thought nothing
" could ſecure his uſurpation better than the
" poverty of the people, as the moſt effec-
" tual means of preventing their rebellions,
" or of rendering them abortive. This is
" the beſt argument that can be brought in
" extenuation of that crime, which at length
" became the great moving principle to
" drown Perſia in blood. Poverty, without
" doubt, was a great diſcouragement, and
" often proved a bar to the ſucceſs of their
" attempts againſt him. But what can we
" ſay of his unjuſt and cruel treatment of
" private perſons, merely for the ſake of
" what they poſſeſſed; where there was
" not the leaſt reaſon to ſuſpect their loy-
" alty?

" In

"In 1740, ſeveral diſtricts in Ghilan were "ordered to equip ſoldiers for the ſervice of "the crown, and to be anſwerable in the "penalty of one thouſand crowns for each "deſerter. This proved a ſource of oppreſ-"ſion; for theſe recruits were generally ill "paid, and ill treated in the army, that they "might be tempted to deſert; and the pay-"ment of the penalty was always rigorouſly "exacted of the ſecurities.

"When he found himſelf bound in "honour to diſapprove of the behaviour of "his governors, of whoſe unjuſt conduct "all poſſible evidence had been given, his "decrees for reſtitution to the complainants "were generally expreſſed in ſuch ambigu-"ous terms, as rendered the applications for "juſtice vexatious, and the iſſue of them "oftentimes unſucceſsful. Senſible of his "predominant vice, his greateſt officers "greedily amaſſed riches, as the ſureſt "means of their preſervation; though it

"frequently

" frequently happened, thoſe very riches
" were the cauſe of their deſtruction. Hav-
" ing been often challenged to anſwer for
" their corruption, ſeveral of the moſt con-
" ſiderable amongſt them, at length reſolved
" to keep a regular account of all preſents
" they received, that in caſe of need they
" might produce it; but ſtill it was a miſ-
" fortune to poſſeſs any money; for Nadir
" ſeldom thought he had got their all. Shew
" and equipage is a favourite paſſion among
" the Perſians, yet I obſerved the governors
" who came to anſwer for their conduct,
" and other great officers, choſe to walk on
" foot in the camp, rather than appear in
" any circumſtances of affluence. As to the
" officers of rank, they imagined their ſe-
" curity conſiſted in refuſing preſents.

" Avarice, the peculiar weakneſs of old
" age, increaſed on Nadir with his years;
" yet his rapaciouſneſs might not be entirely
" an effect of this paſſion. If we conſider the

" vaſt

" vaſt expence of his army; the impoſſibi-
" lity of raiſing taxes upon his people, in
" the latter part of his reign; and that his
" ſafety depended on the military power
" with which he was ſurrounded; his In-
" dian treaſure, though reputed very large,
" was not ſufficient to check his apprehen-
" ſions of want.

" Much may be alledged for the ſuſpi-
" cious turn which he took; for the Per-
" ſians are as gentle, ſoft, and perſuaſive in
" their manners, as they are full of cunning
" and deceit. They are polite, and affect
" condeſcenſion to ſtrangers or gueſts; but
" where they have any power or authority,
" their deportment is ſelfiſh, haughty, and
" inſolent: To this we may add a ſtrong
" propenſity to rebellion. From his earlieſt
" life Nadir had an experimental knowledge
" of them, in all their ſeveral ranks and
" conditions; and ſeemed now to have
" adopted as an invariable maxim, that they

" could be ruled only with a rod of iron.
" Thus ſeveral cauſes concurred to cheriſh
" a cruel, jealous diſpoſition. As he mount-
" ed the throne by means of the corruption
" and immorality of the people, policy ſtill
" required him to ſow the ſeeds of a jealous
" enmity among the principal perſons under
" his command.

" Whilſt Nadir's glory was ripening, it
" was his policy to make great profeſſions
" of eſteem to thoſe whoſe ſervices he ſtood
" in need of; but afterwards he acted on
" the wretched maxim, that a king has no
" friend or relation: Gratitude, conſe-
" quently, could not appear as a princely
" virtue, nor have any ſeat in his breaſt; on
" the contrary, he ſeemed diffident, that
" thoſe who were capable of a zealous con-
" cern for his intereſt from a principle of
" affection, might, on the ſame principle,
" be partial to others alſo, if his conduct
" ſhould render him ungrateful to them.

" But

"But the amiable qualities of the mind be-
"ing ſo rare, they could be no great objects
"of his dread; the perfections moſt level to
"his obſervation, and which ſtruck moſt
"forcibly on his mind, were corporal ſtrength
"and valour. Though he often ſtood in
"need of theſe, the perſon who acquired
"any diſtinguiſhed reputation for them, be-
"came the object of his envy, if not of his
"fear. Of this they told me a remarkable
"ſtory.

"A certain ſoldier had often diſtinguiſhed
"himſelf in the field of battle: His ſkill
"in the uſe of the ſabre was not leſs extra-
"ordinary than his corporal ſtrength, and
"he was at length made a Khan. The Per-
"ſians, in their hyperbolical manner of
"ſpeaking, ſay, that this man could cut
"a mule, with a pack-ſaddle on her back,
"through at one ſtroke. It is hardly cre-
"dible how much the Perſians eſteem bodily
"ſtrength, and military abilities: Nadir caſt

" a jealous eye on this perſon; as if he
" meant to try his virtue, he gave him the
" charge of a beautiful girl, to be carried to
" his brother Ibrahim Khan. On the way
" he debauched her; and Ibrahim diſco-
" vering the indignity, ſent her back to his
" brother. It is eaſy to imagine that Nadir
" would reſent the affront alſo; in ſhort,
" he vowed to ſhed the blood of the of-
" fender. Riza Kouli Myrza, then in high
" favour with his father, had a very parti-
" cular regard for this officer; he attended
" the priſoner before the Shah's pavilion,
" pleaded his cauſe and obtained his pardon.
" Nadir, for the ſake of his vow, ordered a
" bit of the offender's ear to be cut off.
" This, however, was but a temporary re-
" prieve: Soon after he was ſent to burn a
" Turkiſh village; but before it was poſſible
" for him to arrive there, he was recalled,
" and queſtioned why he had not performed
" his orders; and after ſeveral imperious
" inſults,

" inſults, Nadir commanded that he ſhould " be ſtrangled. Before the bow-ſtring was " thrown about his neck, he made a ſign, " as if he had ſomething of importance to " communicate; and, as is uſual in ſuch " caſes, a ſuſpenſion was permitted. The " Khan availed himſelf of this interval, to " plunge out of the hands of the execu- " tioners; and, ſeizing the ſabre of one " near him, ruſhed forward towards the " Shah, who roſe from his ſeat, and retired " before his enemy. The attendants near the " royal pavilion interpoſed, and killed the " delinquent, but not before he had ſlain " three of them.

" The natural pride of the human heart " is flattered, when our ſuperiors bring " themſelves down to our level. The gene- " ral who is not over tender of his perſon, " becomes the minion of the common ſol- " diers; but if to courage he adds liberality, " he ſubdues their hearts. Nadir was a

" maſter of every art of this ſort, and in " his firſt appearances of life, gained the " univerſal affection of the army. He was " no ſooner veſted with a command, than " he became aſſiduous to ingratiate himſelf " with the ſoldiers, not only by procuring " them their pay in due time, but alſo good " clothing at an eaſy price, with the addition " of occaſional gifts. He was not ignorant " of the uſe of clemency, in circumſtances of " great importance: A party of Ouſbegs, " who had done him ſignal ſervice in battle, " afterwards deſerted from him; he ſent a " body of troops, and brought them to his " camp as priſoners; they expected death; " but he bid them continue to ſerve him faith- " fully, as they had already done, and made " every private man a preſent of fifty crowns, " and gave five hundred to each officer. " Common prudence, indeed, obliged him " to be watchful of the œconomy of his " army:

" army : yet the meanneſs of his educa-
" tion could not be corrected by his ad-
" vancement to the diadem ; and whilſt
" jealouſy and diſtruſt became his con-
" ſtant companions, cruelty and avarice
" gained the aſcendant over him, in every
" action of the latter part of his life ; this
" appeared in many circumſtances, not only
" towards his army, but to the people in
" general.

" No part of Nadir's character was more
" diſtinguiſhed, than that of a general ; he
" lived in the field in the ſeveral characters
" of a peaſant, a captive, a ſervant, a rob-
" ber, a ſoldier, a general, and a king. Bred
" up in all the arts and ſubtleties of the Tar-
" tars, he acquired a great proficiency in the
" practical knowledge of robbery. Hence
" it is eaſy to imagine, that a perſon of his
" extraordinary natural talents and perſonal
" ſtrength, ſhould become forward, bold, and
" enterprizing. Enured to a military life,

" he acquired a ſtrong inclination for that " variety which a continued change of place " is apt to create. The intrepidity which " he poſſeſſed in ſo eminent a degree, is a " dazzling quality among men profeſſing " arms; but ſucceſs eſtabliſhed his character " as an able and fortunate general.

" His quickneſs of obſervation where his " forces were weakeſt, and his preſence of " mind in ſuccouring them, ever gave him " a wonderful ſuperiority over his enemies. " His reſolution ſeemed to inſpire his people " with a determined purpoſe to conquer or " die; nor did his officers ever behave ill " with impunity. In action, he generally " tired many horſes, being never long miſ- " ſing where his preſence was needful. Up- " on theſe occaſions he was wont to addreſs " his men in ſuch familiar terms, as ſeemed " to demonſtrate an opinion that a ſoldier " will not perform his duty well, when he " has no regard for his general. He found it

" indiſ-

" indiſpenſably neceſſary to keep his army
" in motion, to prevent thoſe conſpiracies,
" for which a great part of his ſoldiers
" were always ripe; by this means alſo, the
" people in the remote parts of the empire
" were kept in awe, and he was ready to op-
" poſe the invaſion of his neighbours, or to
" make conqueſts.

" As he enjoyed great health, and was
" enured to exerciſe, his activity was hardly
" to be exceeded. His mind was ſtrongly
" tinctured with the notion of predeſtina-
" tion, and he became ſo much the more
" dauntleſs by it; yet we do not find that
" he fell into the abſurd practice of deviat-
" ing from the dictates of common ſenſe,
" with which this erroneous principle ſome-
" times affects its votaries. He ſeldom
" placed a confidence that was unneceſſary,
" or expoſed himſelf to a danger that was
" avoidable. In the conduct of his wars,
" he ever preferred ſtratagems to force.

" His marches were always amazingly rapid,
" and his progreſs ſo irregular, and contrary
" to the ordinary rules of war, that he con-
" founded his enemies. In the height of his
" grandeur he would, upon any emergency,
" out march his baggage, and ſuffer any hard-
" ſhip incident to a common ſoldier. Thus
" he often defeated the beſt laid ſchemes of
" his enemies, and attacked them where
" they were leaſt able to defend themſelves.
" Yet in matters of the greateſt moment,
" his reſolutions were generally ſo quick,
" and ſurpaſſing ordinary apprehenſions,
" that it ſeemed doubtful whether they were
" the effects of a ſolid judgment, or a blind
" temerity. Under the difficulties in which
" he was often involved, irreſolution ſeemed
" to be what he dreaded moſt; nor did he
" dare to aſk advice, leſt he ſhould weaken
" the ſuperiority by which he governed.

" Many circumſtances of the politics of
" this extraordinary man were unfathomable,

" particularly

" particularly in his puniſhing offenders;
" petty crimes he often chaſtized with heavy
" puniſhments, whilſt offences of the blackeſt
" dye ſometimes paſſed with impunity, or a
" ſlight reſentment. Even thoſe who had been
" in open rebellion againſt him, he has more
" than once reinſtated in their office, or pre-
" ferred them to greater dignities. Thus he
" ſeemed inclined to truſt thoſe who had
" been his avowed enemies, rather than ſuch
" as he had not yet proved."

IT was Mr. Hanway's wiſh to quit St. Peterſburgh, and come to England much ſooner than he did; and the frequent diſappointments that happened to prevent his returning to his native country increaſed his deſire of ſeeing it.

The ninth of July, 1750, he left St. Peterſburgh, and paſſed by Peterhoff, a palace built by Peter the Great, on an eminence on the ſouth ſide of the Gulph of Finand,

thirty-five

thirty-five werſts from St. Peterſburgh. It was then not uncommon for the Ruſſians to compare the water-works of this place with thoſe of Verſailles, with this diſtinction in their favour, "that the waters of Peterhoff "are ſweet."

Paſſing the gulph he had an opportunity of viewing the dry-dock, contrived by Peter, at Cronſtadt, ſo large as to receive fourteen ſhips of the line, to build or repair in the dry, and afterwards to float them by letting in the water.

On the fifteenth he embarked in a yacht belonging to Dantzig, and in three days arrived at Revel, the capital of Eſtonia. When this place ſurrendered to Peter in 1710, the plague had raged with ſuch fury, that, of fifty thouſand inhabitants, not four thouſand remained alive to receive their conquerors.

On the twenty-fourth he arrived at Dantzig, where he was very politely received by

Mr.

Mr. Gibſon, who was then reſident from the king of Great Britain, and procured a copy of the celebrated painting of Van Eyck, repreſenting the bleſſings of the virtuous, and the torments of the wicked, which he brought with him to England.

He ſtaid a week at Dantzig, and, having bought a chariot, paſſed through Pruſſian Pomerania, taking in his way Stolpe, Neugerten, Koeningſburg, Bernau, and came to Berlin. Here were ſeveral perſons of learning and abilities, particularly Voltaire; Baron Polnitz, author of the Memoirs known by his name; Pillotier, author of the Hiſtory of the Celts; and Lieberkyn, phyſician to the king of Pruſſia.

Lieberkyn was a man after Mr. Hanway's own heart: His great abilities and diſintereſted practice, his humanity to his patients, and his great charity to the poor, had made him univerſally reſpected. Theſe good qualities naturally led Mr. Hanway to

ſeek

ſeek the Doctor's friendſhip, which he attained. Here was alſo Mr. Schmidt, the engraver, a ſubject of the king of Pruſſia, whom he brought with him to Berlin from Paris, and who in his art had hardly a ſuperior.

Mr. Hanway was at Berlin at the time of the Carouſal, a ſeaſon devoted to pleaſure, and diſſipation of thought. One part of the entertainment was a proceſſion of four parties or companies, in the proper habiliments of Romans, Carthagenians, Grecians, and Perſians, all mounted on horſes richly capariſoned in like manner. A mock battle was afterwards fought, which was a much more ſplendid entertainment. "Four "thouſand men having marched out in "the morning early, about a German "mile from the city, were followed by ano-"ther detachment of the ſame number. "Both armies plied their artillery warmly. "A rivulet was paſſed, a wood was attacked, "and the enemy driven from it to a village,

"which

" which was carried ſword in hand. After " this they went through all the evolutions, " and exerciſes, of both cavalry and in- " fantry. At this ſhow almoſt the whole " city of Berlin was preſent."

Whilſt Mr. Hanway remained here, Lord Malton, afterwards Marquis of Rockingham, arrived, to whom Mr. Hanway paid his reſpects; and when he had viewed the curioſities of Berlin, went to Charlottenberg, and Potſdam, and ſaw the gardens and apartments of Sans Souci, a ſmall palace, then the favourite retreat of the king.

The twenty-third of Auguſt he left Potſdam, and came to Wittenburg, in the Electorate of Saxony, famous for its manufactory of coarſe cloths; and paſſing through Annaburg, and Groſshagn, came to Dreſden, the metropolis of the Electorate, where he was introduced to ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, particularly the young Count Buenau, and M. de Veith, maſter of the ceremonies

to

to the king of Poland, by the latter of whom he was attended to the Grune Gewolbe, a part of the palace which is a repoſitory of great riches, as well as curioſities. Among the curioſities ſhewn him here, was a ſet of bells made of Dreſden porcelaine.

From Dreſden he came to the caſtle of Meiſſen, in which is the porcelaine manufactory. The workmen, who are about ſeven thouſand, are all confined as priſoners. The caſtle is impenetrable to any but the perſons immediately employed, and the ſecret of mixing and preparing the ingredients is known to but very few even of theſe. This article was importable, only under an oath of its being for private uſe, and not for ſale, although the ſhops of London were in general ſupplied with it.

Paſſing through Leipſig, he came to Magdeburg; he was yet in the dominions of the king of Pruſſia. The poſts are under the direction of the government, and one-third part of the

the hire goes to the crown: Near Helmſtet the poſtillion attempted to paſs through a bye-way to avoid payment of a ſmall duty; an officer who was poſted at an avenue to prevent this practice, rode up, ſtopped the chariot, and ſeized one of the horſes as forfeited; and would not deſiſt till Mr. Hanway alighted, with a piſtol in his hand, and acquainted him that whatever fault the poſtillion had committed, he himſelf had paid for the horſes according to the laws, therefore if he preſumed to detain him, he would reſiſt him as a robber; upon which the officer thought proper to let him paſs.

From Helmſtet he came to Wolfenbuttle, the next day to Brunſwick, and from thence to Hanover, where he was viſited by Count William Bentinck, who happened to be in the ſame inn. The palace of Herenhauſen, which is commonly recommended to the attention of travellers, he found very ſhort of his expectation. The building is by no means

grand; but the garden may be admired. In it is a jet d'eau, erected by an Engliſhman, which throws the water ſeventy feet high.

September the thirteenth, he left Hanover, and paſſing through Zell, Weiſſendorff, and Zœhrendorff, came to Hamburg, where he met with many factors with whom he had been connected in a mercantile line, particularly Mr. Boſanquet, Mr. Hanbury, and Mr. Thornton, deputy governor of the Britiſh company.

After ſtaying at Hamburgh about three weeks, he went to Bremen, intending to go on to Embden; but the weather being unfavourable for travelling, he determined to make the beſt of his way to Amſterdam, where his correſpondency as a merchant procured him acquaintances; of the want of which, foreigners not intereſted in commerce generally complain when they come to this place.

October the ſixteenth he left Amſterdam,

and

and went by water from Haerlem to Leyden, and from Leyden to the Hague; paſſing through Rotterdam, he went in a yacht to Helvoet, and after a paſſage of twenty-two hours from Helvoetſluys, landed at Harwich the twenty-eighth of October, 1750, after an abſence from his native country of near eight years.

It was Mr. Hanway's conſtant practice, from his early youth, to commit to writing not only every occurrence of moment, but his thoughts on it at the time: In the rough journal of his travels there is a ſhort reflection on the pleaſure he felt in being once more ſafe landed on his native land; and in a fair tranſcript of the journal, ſeemingly made with intention to be printed, this reflection is much amplified, and concluded with ſome ſtanzas of the Ode written by Mr. Addiſon, on his return from his travels, which I cannot forbear adding here, although ſo well known.

How are thy ſervants bleſt, O Lord!
How ſure is their defence!
Eternal wiſdom is their guide,
Their help, Omnipotence.

In foreign realms, and lands remote,
Supported by thy care;
Through burning climes I paſs'd unhurt,
And breath'd in tainted air.

Thy mercy ſweeten'd ev'ry ſoil,
Made ev'ry region pleaſe:
The hoary Alpine hills it warm'd,
And ſmooth'd the Tyrrhene ſeas.

In midſt of dangers, fears, and death,
Thy goodneſs I'll adore,
And praiſe thee for thy mercies paſt,
And humbly hope for more.

My life, if thou preſerv'ſt my life,
Thy ſacrifice ſhall be;
And death, if death muſt be my doom,
Shall join my ſoul to thee.

PART II.

REMARKABLE TRANSACTIONS IN THE LIFE OF JONAS HANWAY, Esq.

THERE never was a truer patriot than Mr. Hanway: The love of his native country he carried with him wherever he went; and he omitted no opportunity of informing himself of the events which

paſſed in it. Nothing that happened among his friends was indifferent to him; and he at laſt relinquiſhed a lucrative line of trade, to return to England, that he might "*conſult* "*his own health, and do as much good to him-* "*ſelf and others as he was able.*" "You know, my dear, ——" ſays he, in a letter written from Peterſburgh to a moſt intimate friend in London, "that it is only the deſire of gain- "ing ſomewhat, to make the evening of my "life comfortable, in my native land, which "keeps me here. I have loſt one partner "(he was old and his death to be expected), "and I muſt ſtay ſome time longer to in- "form my new one, who is young, and "has all the ſanguine expectations of a "young man; but I covet no more than I "can enjoy: What ſhould detain me an "eager votary of fortune, who am drooping "under ill health, languiſhing for a life of "reaſon, and wiſhing to lay down my head "in peace whenever my hour ſhall come?

"It

" It is not to play at cards, to flatter, to " dance, and to drink, that I deſire to return " to you, though I can bear all theſe, except " drinking: *your Radcliffe's library, and* " *fireworks, and quiet evening aſſembly,* I " conſider as Milton's deſcription of Hea- " ven; and if I am not deſtined to die a " martyr here to the Perſian trade, I will " ſet off ſoon for my dear country, and my " much-loved friends."

He had now attained his wiſh, and the reader muſt take his leave of him as a traveller. The reſt of his life, with the exception of two ſhort intervals, was ſpent in England, in a continued courſe of good actions, purſued with ſuch aſſiduity, that this latter part of it was hardly leſs active, though certainly leſs expoſed to danger, than the former.

When Mr. Hanway arrived in London, he went to live at the houſe of his ſiſter, then Mrs. Townſend, in the Strand, where

proper apartments had been prepared for him; and his mercantile affairs being finally cloſed, except only ſome remittances which he received afterwards from his partner at St. Peterſbourgh, he lived here as a private gentleman. His fortune was ſmall; but it was ſufficient to ſatisfy all his wants, and afford a portion to alleviate real diſtreſs, when it came to his notice. His carriage, which was of the kind called a *Solo*, from its holding but one perſon, was ornamented with his motto, "*never deſpair*," and the device of a man juſt eſcaped from a ſtorm at ſea, on a deſolate coaſt, as deſcribed in page 45. His time was paſſed in arranging the materials for a publication of his Travels; in tranſacting the buſineſs of his brother Thomas (who was now Captain of the Windſor, and had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral engagements), and in acts of kindneſs and beneficence ſuited to his income.

He choſe to print his Travels at his own expence,

expence, that he might not lead a bookſeller into an engagement to his loſs, and engaged ſome of the beſt artiſts of the time to engrave the charts and maps, which he had procured abroad, and to deſign and engrave ſome of the principal events that happened to him in the courſe of his travels. I think I have heard him ſay the printing and engraving coſt him ſeven hundred pounds. The firſt edition of twelve hundred copies, in four quarto volumes, was publiſhed in January, 1753, and received with univerſal approbation; and when the concurrent teſtimony of men of taſte and learning had given the work the ſtamp of merit, he cloſed with an offer made him by Mr. A. Millar, the bookſeller, for the ſale of the copy-right. Mr. Millar publiſhed a ſecond edition in two large quarto volumes, and after that a third and fourth editions were printed and ſold.

The cloſe application he had beſtowed

on

on this favourite object having conſiderably impaired his health, which at the beſt was but indifferent, and made ſome relaxation neceſſary; as ſoon as he had diſpoſed of his intereſt in his book, and ſent copies to ſome of his friends abroad, he went to paſs a few weeks at Tunbridge Wells. The waters, and the amuſements of the place, were of great ſervice to him; and his health being conſiderably recruited, in the beginning of September he ſat out on a journey to Paris. He ſtaid at Paris about a month, and having viewed the curioſities of that city, and the neighbouring palaces, returned leiſurely to London, by way of Liſle, Bruſſels, Antwerp, and thence to Amſterdam.

NATURALIZATION OF THE JEWS.

WHILST he was on this tour of amuſement and information, the great queſtion relative

relative to the expediency of naturalizing the Jews came to be agitated, and hardly any parliamentary buſineſs cauſed a more violent altercation. It became the reigning ſubject of converſation in all parties; the public prints were full of arguments on one ſide or the other, and the clamour ſpread itſelf abroad, wherever Jews were permitted to reſide or to trade. Mr. Hanway thought it a duty to take a part in this popular queſtion; and having reduced his arguments againſt the propoſed bill for naturalization into writing, he ſent the manuſcript to London to be printed in the form of a pamphlet. The clamour continuing to increaſe, he ſent over a ſecond edition, with ſome ſmall additions made to it at Amſterdam, which alſo was printed here.

In October he arrived in England, and went again to Tunbridge Wells, the

waters of which had done him ſuch ſervice. At this place he prepared for the preſs his "*Review of the propoſed Naturalization of the* "*Jews*," in which he endeavours to prove, from ſcripture, from the antient and modern eſtabliſhment of that people, and the commercial ſyſtem between this kingdom and foreign nations; that to give the Jews the right of natural born ſubjects, would be highly impolitic: And this afterwards proved to be the opinion of the majority; for though the bill paſſed into an act, 26 Geo. ii. cap. 26, it lived only a few months, being repealed the very next ſeſſion.

Some facts ſtated in Mr. Hanway's book on the ſubject, relative to the behaviour of foreign nations towards the Jews, had occaſioned an anſwer from an anonymous author, who attacked the veracity of his repreſentation in rather an illiberal manner; and Mr. Hanway thought it neceſſary to vindicate

vindicate himſelf; which he did with ſpirit and candour, in "*Three Letters in Reply*" to this writer, publiſhed in November, 1753.

The Stat. vii. Jac. 1. declares that the *teſt* of ſubſcribing the declaration againſt tranſubſtantiation, and receiving the ſacrament according to the rites of the church of England, as enacted by the 25th of Car. ii. ſhall be required of all perſons before they apply to be naturalized: The act for naturalizing the Jews was intended to repeal this clauſe, with reſpect to them; and a pamphlet having been publiſhed, intitled, "*Teſt and Conteſt*," Mr. Hanway wrote an anſwer to it, and took his leave of the ſubject.

The queſtion is now almoſt forgotten; but it may be worthy the conſideration of the ſerious, and perhaps an argument in favour of the truth of our holy religion, that the Jews have never, in any part of the world where they have been diſperſed, been

incorporated with the natives; but remain to this day, however ſeparated from their brethren, a diſtinct and peculiar people. The ſentence originally denounced againſt them, that they ſhould "*be removed to all the king-*
"*doms of the earth, and become an aſtoniſh-*
"*ment, a proverb, and a bye-word amongſt all*
"*nations,*" ſtill remains in its fulleſt force.

It was this ſpirited oppoſition to an impolitic law, which even the moſt intelligent among the Jews thought inexpedient, that laid the foundation of Mr. Hanway's celebrity as a public ſpirited man: His writings on the ſubject were eagerly read by perſons of both parties, and he is ſuppoſed to be the principal means of cauſing the repeal of the act.

PLAN FOR AN UNIFORM PAVEMENT OF THE STREETS.

ABOUT this time, 1754, Mr. John Spranger, a gentleman of Covent Garden, formed the outline of a plan for *Paving the Streets of the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter*, in an uniform manner, which he publiſhed.

Some regulation of the pavements throughout the metropolis had long been thought abſolutely neceſſary; for the form, and level, and the quality of the materials within every pariſh or diſtrict, were left to the diſcretion of a few inhabitants, who took the lead in their reſpective diſtricts, and in ſome places all form and regularity were loſt, by neglecting to repair the defects as they were occaſioned,

ſioned, or by repairing them in an improper manner. Theſe defects proceeded moſt frequently from the burſting of the pipes laid for the conveyance of water to the houſes: The water iſſuing from the burſted pipe, ſpread under ground, and deſtroyed the foundation of the pavement.

Ever attentive to the public intereſt, in December, 1754, Mr. Hanway publiſhed his "*firſt Letter to Mr. Spranger, on his excellent Propoſals for Paving, Cleanſing, and Lighting the Streets of Weſtminſter, &c.*" in which, after making obſervations on the good effects likely to accrue from ſuch a plan, drawn from experience in other countries; he proceeds to recommend the writing up the names of ſtreets,—the removal of bulks, and other obſtructions,—fixing water trunks againſt the houſes—and points out the manner of conſtructing kennels,—the formation of footways,—regulation of ſigns,—election of perſons to ſuperintend the pave-

pavements,—means of defraying the expence, &c.

There were many propoſals made about this time for amending the ſtreets; and among the reſt, one of Lord Burlington was to pave the carriage-ways throughout, with the largeſt ſize, unſquared ſtones, ſuch as are yet ſeen to form a few old cauſeways: The expence of paving the city of Weſtminſter in this manner, was eſtimated at two millions ſterling.

It is not very eaſy to convey to a perſon who has not ſeen the ſtreets of this metropolis before they were uniformly paved, a tolerable idea of their inconvenience and unſeemlineſs: The carriage ways were full of cavities, which harboured water and filth The ſigns extending on both ſides the way into the ſtreets, at unequal diſtances from the houſes, that they might not intercept each other, greatly obſtructed the view, and, which is of much more conſequence

in a crowded city, prevented the free circulation of the air. The foot-paths were univerſally incommoded, even where they were ſo narrow as only to admit of one perſon paſſing at a time, by a row of poſts, ſet on the edge next the carriage way. He whoſe urgent buſineſs would not admit of his keeping pace with the gentleman of leiſure before him, turned out between the two poſts before the door of ſome large houſe into the carriage-way: When he perceived danger moving towards him, he wiſhed to return within the protection of the row of poſts; but there was commonly a rail continued from the top of one poſt to that of another, ſometimes for ſeveral houſes together; in which caſe he was obliged to run back to the firſt inlet, or climb over, or creep under the railing, in attempting which he might think himſelf fortunate if he eſcaped with no other injury than what proceeded from dirt: If, intimidated by the danger

danger he eſcaped, he afterwards kept within the boundary of the poſts and railing, he was obliged to put aſide the travellers before him, whoſe haſte was leſs urgent than his; and theſe reſiſting, made his journey truly a *warfare.*

The French are reproached, even to a proverb, for their neglect of the conveniency of foot-paſſengers in their metropolis, by not providing a ſeparate path for them; but great as is the expoſure to dirt in Paris, for want of a foot-way (which their many *portes-cochers* ſeem likely for ever to prevent) in the more important article of danger, the city of London was, at this period, at leaſt on a par. How comfortleſs muſt be the ſenſations of an unfortunate female, ſtopped in the ſtreet on a windy day, under a large old ſign, loaded with lead and iron, in full ſwing over her head, and perhaps a torrent of dirty water falling near her, from a projecting ſpout ornamented

with the mouth and teeth of a dragon! Theſe dangers and diſtreſſes are now at an end, and we may think of them as the ſailor does of the ſtorm which has ſubſided; but the advantages derived from the preſent uniformity and cleanlineſs of our ſtreets, can be known in their full extent, only by comparing them with the former inconveniencies.

But however neceſſary ſome alteration was thought, no effectual ſteps were taken at this time; and perhaps the buſineſs was at laſt haſtened by an accident which happened, ſix years after, to the Speaker's carriage, in paſſing through the narrow entrance near Craig's Court.

In 1762, an act paſſed, appointing Commiſſioners, each of whom ſhould be poſſeſſed of a net income of 300l. per annum, or an eſtate of 10,000l. value, and veſting authority in them to "order any of the "public ſquares, ſtreets, and lanes, within "the

"the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, and "certain parts adjacent, to be paved, raiſed, "altered, cleanſed, and lighted, when, and "in ſuch manner as they ſhould think fit;" and to enter into contracts for paving all or any of ſuch ſquares, ſtreets, and lanes. By this act 5,000l. was directed to be iſſued to the commiſſioners, out of the ſupplies granted for the ſervice of the year, towards enabling them to carry the purpoſes of their commiſſion into execution; and they were further authorized to make a rate, not exceeding eighteen pence in the pound, of the yearly value of the houſes before which their paving ſhould extend. Their powers being found incomplete, the next year this act was "explained, amended, and ren-"dered more effectual" by another; and both theſe acts "explained and amended" by a third, paſſed the year after.

Hitherto the commiſſioners had purſued their plan without much obſtruction. The

benefits of the new paving were ſet in the moſt conſpicuous point of view, by compariſon with the inconveniencies of the places not paved; and ſuch confidence had the inhabitants of ſeveral large and opulent ſtreets, in the conduct of the commiſſioners, that they petitioned them to new pave their ſtreets, and proferred to advance or raiſe money on the credit of the rates to be made on themſelves, to defray the expence, and pay the ſame to the commiſſioners; who were to iſſue the ſame as the work advanced, and lay *ſuch further rate on the inhabitants, as might be neceſſary*. To this the commiſſioners acceded, and in 1765, an act paſſed to eſtabliſh and complete the agreement. But whatever might be the advantages, the inhabitants of theſe ſtreets, now called "*optional* "*ſtreets*," expected to derive from ſuch a humiliating treaty with the commiſſioners, their ſucceſſors have no great reaſon to venerate their wiſdom and foreſight: They find

find themſelves burthened with a debt immenſely large, and rates proportionably high; and have the mortification to ſee, that if they had waited ſome months longer, and purſued the plan of the pariſhes, they would have obtained the ſubſtantial advantages of tranſacting their own buſineſs, and had the diſpoſal of that money which now they have only the credit of having raiſed.

The year after, an act paſſed to put under the direction of the commiſſioners, ſuch parts of the road leading from the weſt end of the town as the new paving was propoſed to extend to, and granting them one thouſand pounds per annum, to be paid by the truſtees of the Kenſington road, with authority to raiſe money on the grant.

But the whole of this buſineſs, which is become, by the debt, an object of the moſt ſerious conſequence to the inhabitants, will be beſt ſeen in the abſtract:

The commiſſioners began their work with a grant from parliament, as already mentioned, of	5000
To which was added a private grant of - - - - -	15000
Parliament gave them from the duty on coals - - - -	20000
	£. 40000

This ſum of 40000l. being free grants, was charged with no intereſt.

When the work began to advance, parliament granted the commiſſioners an addition to the Sunday tolls collected at the weſtern turnpikes, which they mortgaged for - - - -	25000
The annuity of 1000l. payable from the Kenſington truſt, they mortgaged for - - - -	20000
The money raiſed and paid to them, to pave the optional ſtreets, was - - - -	53000
	£. 138000

In 1769, the commiſſioners applied to parliament for ſtill further authorities; and ſtated "that they had completed one-"ſixth part of their buſineſs, in which "they had expended all their money:"

To execute the remainder, then, they muſt borrow more	690000
Their debt already amounted to, as above ſtated, - - -	98000
If Marybone ſhould be under their care, as they now required, this being about one-fourth part of the whole, will coſt - - -	276000
Which will create a debt of	£. 1064000

Intereſt thereon, at four and a half per centum, £. 47880.

But the knowledge of the commiſſioners in the buſineſs of paving began now to be thought not ſo complete as was at firſt imagined; and it was ſuſpected that advantages had been taken of them by ſome of their con-

contractors. The pariſh of Marybone would not enliſt under their banner; but applied to parliament, and obtained a local act, by which they were paved under commiſſioners of their own nominating, and reſiding within their own diſtrict; and in 1771 the ſeveral pariſhes within the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, and parts adjacent, obtained an act, under which they have completed what the commiſſioners had begun, and have in no inſtance exceeded the rate of eighteen pence in the pound, on the rent of the inhabitants, to anſwer the joint purpoſes of paving and repairing; and in the beſt regulated pariſhes, a conſiderable part of the money borrowed has been paid off by a ſurplus of the rates.

This well-planned act, which is in reality an alteration of a bill preſented to parliament by the commiſſioners, and which leſſens, without annihilating, their authority in the parochial pavements, authorizes each pariſh

to

to elect three commiſſioners to repreſent it in the general commiſſion,—to appoint a committee to ſuperintend its own buſineſs,—to borrow money for themſelves at as low a rate of intereſt as they can,—and to make a rate, five-ſixth parts whereof to be appropriated to pay the intereſt of the money borrowed, and the remaining ſixth part to lie by, and accumulate towards paying off the principal; which, in the beſt managed pariſhes, they will be able completely to do in a very few years.

This is the ſhort hiſtory of an undertaking, which has introduced a degree of elegance and ſymmetry into the ſtreets of the metropolis, that is the admiration of all Europe, and far exceeds any thing of the kind in the modern world. Mr. Hanway, whoſe hints and obſervations on the original plan were almoſt all adopted, attended cloſely to the buſineſs until the plan was formed, and in ſome meaſure carried into execution; but

but when he ſaw that the great objects of health, cleanlineſs, and ſafety, were provi ded for, and that the citizens of London had come to a reſolution to adopt the new mode of paving; he directed his humane attention where he thought it would be of more general ſervice.

EARLY in the ſpring of this year, 1755, intelligence was received that the French, with whom the war was now grown ſerious, were fitting out a formidable ſquadron of ſhips at Breſt, and had actually begun to aſſemble a body of forces, with intention to make a deſcent on this kingdom. This filled people's minds with conſternation. The ſix thouſand men ſtipulated to be furniſhed by the States General, whenever England ſhould be threatened with invaſion, were demanded and refuſed, and the panick increaſed. At this period Mr. Hanway publiſhed his "*Thoughts on Invaſion*," intended

to

to quiet the minds of the people, as to the probability of the event taking place, and the means which they had, if exerted properly, to repel their enemies if they ſhould dare to land on their coaſt.

MARINE SOCIETY.

THE next object of general benevolence, which engaged his attention, was the encouragement of the breed of ſeamen. The act of the ſecond of Queen Anne, which directs every maſter of a veſſel of thirty tons burthen and upwards, to take one or more apprentice or apprentices from the pariſh, was ſo much neglected as to be of little uſe, and the war, which had now commenced, made it apparent that ſome effectual regulation was neceſſary. He at firſt endeavoured, by ſundry printed letters, addreſſed to the maſters in the merchants ſervice, to perſuade them

them to comply with the directions of the act; but the ſingle voice of an individual was too feeble to be heard where intereſt was concerned. When once, however, he had engaged in any thing he thought right, he never remitted in his exertions till he had carried his point: Oppoſition ſerved but to increaſe his induſtry; and his zealous application to remedy this neglect of a wiſe and conſiderate act of parliament, produced in the end the MARINE SOCIETY, an inſtitution not to be equalled for ſubſtantial utility, and real national advantage, by any undertaking in any age or country.

In March 1756, Fowler Walker, Eſq. a barriſter at law, firſt propoſed to the late Sir John Fielding, then John Fielding, Eſq. to collect ſuch vagabond boys as either were brought before him in his capacity of a magiſtrate, charged with petty offences, or were found wandering and begging in the ſtreets, and ſolicit a ſubſcription for fitting them out

out to ſerve at ſea; and Mr. Fielding, with the aſſiſtance of Mr. Walker, ſucceeded ſo far as to obtain ſufficient to clothe and fit out about four hundred poor boys.

Mr. Hanway conſidering that the war would call for a greater number of ſeamen than at that time exiſted, and that ſomething was neceſſary to be done, before the boys could attain to the age and ſtrength of manhood, ſummoned a meeting of merchants, and owners of ſhips, to be held at a coffee-houſe near the Royal Exchange, and there propoſed to them to form themſelves into a ſociety for fitting out landmen-volunteers and boys, to ſerve on board the king's ſhips. The propoſal was eagerly embraced; a regular ſociety was formed, and a committee and proper officers appointed. July the 15th following, the firſt ten landmen were delivered properly clothed on board a king's ſhip, and the ſociety, under the direction

of Mr. Hanway, proceeded in their enterprize with great vigour and perſeverance.

At this time Admiral Boſcawen wrote a letter to Mr. Hanway, of which the following is an extract. "It is with great "pleaſure that I ſee your labours for the "good of the public brought to maturity; "for I will venture to ſay, no *ſcheme* for "manning the navy, within my knowledge, "has ever had the ſucceſs of the *Marine* "*Society*: I have ſeen many of the men and "boys you have ſent, who I am ſure will be-"come uſeful members of ſociety, who would "otherwiſe have been loſt to the nation."

"We found, ſays Mr. Hanway, in his addreſs to the public in favour of the deſign, a great number of young fellows, in danger of becoming a prey to vice through idleneſs, who, as ſoon as the garb of ſeamen was preſented to them gratis, gladly entered into the ſervice; and a number of boys loitering in filth and rags, and as the forlorn hope of human

nature,

nature, ready for any enterprize; and we conſidered that the preſerving ſuch perſons, and rendering them uſeful, promoted the great end of government and true policy, in a double view."

In December 1757, a ſilver anchor was voted to Mr. Walker, and another to Mr. Hanway, by the ſociety; the latter inſcribed, "*As a token of the high ſenſe we entertain of* "*his public ſpirit, in propoſing, and his un-*"*wearied aſſiduity in methodiſing and carrying* "*our deſign into execution*;" and the plan was found ſo beneficial, that it met with general encouragement.

The King gave - -	£.1000
His preſent Majeſty, then Prince of Wales - - -	400
The Princeſs Dowager of Wales	200
The corporation of London -	500
The city companies - -	2000
Town of Wakefield - -	105

Mathematical ſchool in Hatton Garden - - -	200
Merchants of Briſtol - -	105
Corporation of Briſtol -	210
Corporation and gentry of York	300
Eaſt India Company - -	200
City of Leeds - -	200
City of Norwich - - -	232
Ruſſia company - -	100
The ſeveral ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies - - -	1210
Subſcribed at Barbadoes -	212
——— at Antigua - -	133
Legacy of Richard Smith, Eſq. of Enderly - - -	500

The managers of the theatres, Mr. Garrick, and Mr. Rich, and the proprietors of Ranelagh, contributed, by giving nights of Entertainment for the benefit of the ſociety; and ſuch was the high opinion, which the public entertained of the utility of this ſociety, that people of all ranks and

conditions contributed with generoſity ſuited to their reſpective abilities.

When the idle boys and men in and near the metropolis were ſent to ſea, the ſociety directed their attention to Scotland and Ireland, and in 1762, ſix years after its commencement, the governors had fitted out,

Boys - -	5451
Landmen Volunteers	4787
In all	10238

The navy regulations require, that for every hundred men employed in actual ſervice, four boys ſhould be entered, and very near all this proportion of boys were clothed and ſent by the Marine Society.

Towards the end of the war, the ſociety, fearing that many of the boys fitted out by them, might be turned looſe on the world again, and fall into miſchief; applied to the Lords of the Admiralty, and obtained of them an

order, that each boy diſcharged ſhould be victualled on board ſhips in ordinary for a time not exceeding three months, and in his diſcharge have a certificate from the commander under whom he ſerved; but it appeared that ſo many of them had become ſeamen, and procured employment on board merchant ſhips, or had obtained work on ſhore, that when the ſociety offered relief to all who had been fitted out by them, and might be in want, only about four hundred applied for aſſiſtance.

In 1763, Mr. William Hicks, a merchant of Hamburgh, who had no near relation, and who had ſhewn a friendſhip for Mr. Hanway while he was at that place, left in his will the ſum of twenty-two thouſand pounds to the ſociety; but directed that in times of peace half of the produce of his bequeſt ſhould be appropriated in placing out poor girls apprentice.

By the words of Mr. Hicks's will, the money

money bequeathed was directed to be "laid "out in ſecure land, the produce to be ap- "plied to the uſe of the Marine Society in "London." This wording was ſuppoſed, by ſome lawyers, to bring the bequeſt within the ſtatute of Mortmain, although the teſtator lived out of the juriſdiction of the realms. The heir at law was a butcher's daughter in Hertfordſhire, of very remote relationſhip; and although a deed of compromiſe was offered by the ſociety to take eight-twentieths of the bequeſt immediately, and three-twentieths more at the death of the heir at law, it was not till May, 1769, that the final diviſion of the legacy was made.

In 1772, an act of parliament paſſed to make the governors a body corporate, under the ſtyle of the "*Marine Society*," and appointing Robert Lord Romney, Preſident; John Thornton, Eſq. Treaſurer; and a certain number of the governors, a committee

for tranſacting the general buſineſs; a donation of twelve guineas to qualify the donor to be elected a governor for life, and a ſubſcription of two guineas for one year.

The office rented by the governors over part of the Royal Exchange being found inconvenient, in 1774 a ſubſcription was entered into for building a houſe with apartments for their buſineſs; a piece of ground adjoining St. Ethelburga's church in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, was taken on a building leaſe of the committee for city lands, and a very ample and proper houſe was erected, where the buſineſs of the ſociety has ever ſince been carried on. This houſe coſt near four thouſand pounds. The court room is fitted up, and decorated in a very elegant manner. Captain Thomas Hanway, having in his life time been one of the earlieſt ſupporters, his brother gave a chamber mauſoleum erected to his memory to the

ſociety,

ſociety, and it now forms a diſtinguiſhed part of the ornaments of this court room.

At the top of the ſtairs, on the ſouth ſide of the Royal Exchange (where the buſineſs of the ſociety was at firſt carried on), is erected a ſmall ſtatue, caſt in metal, repreſenting charity protecting a diſtreſſed boy, with a ſuitable inſcription on the pedeſtal. This was the gift of Thomas Naſh, of London, grocer, one of the earlieſt patrons of the ſociety, who was afterwards Lord Mayor; and a copy of this group is placed at the front of the ſociety's preſent houſe in Biſhopſgate ſtreet.

I cannot take my leave of this excellent and truly patriotic inſtitution, without expreſſing my approbation, however unimportant, of the principle on which it is founded, and my ſincereſt wiſh that it may ſtill increaſe in ſplendour, and be as a fountain, from whence ſhall flow the bleſſings of induſtry, emulation, and true Chriſtian

bravery to all parts of the Britiſh empire. Againſt every inſtitution of a charitable nature, except this, at ſome time or other objections have been made; but the Marine Society has the peculiar felicity to receive the concurrent applauſe of all mankind. The inviſible link with which, for wiſe purpoſes, Heaven attaches the parent to its own offspring, is here not weakened; the child is not ſeparated from his natural parents till the time, when nature ſeems to decree, that he ſhould labour for his own ſupport, and aſſume a diſtinct character, dependant on his own exertions and rectitude of conduct. What plan can be poſſibly deviſed more ſubſtantially beneficial than that which relieves diſtreſs, without encouraging idleneſs; which checks the career of diſſipation and vice, without ſacrificing the agent, and transforms the moſt uſeleſs and dangerous part of the community into the moſt uſeful and truly reſpectable?

Mr.

Mr. Hanway had not only the merit of being the original propoſer of this deſign; but by the moſt judicious and unceaſing attention to its intereſt, and the management of its finances, deſerved the title of its guardian alſo: He led it as it were by the hand, during its infant ſtate; and protected and watched over it, with the care of a parent, till it arrived by degrees to the ſtrength and maturity it at preſent enjoys.

In 1757, Mr. Hanway publiſhed his "Journey from Portſmouth to Kingſton," which running through two editions, in the laſt he animadverted on the pernicious cuſtom of tea-drinking, and the expence it created to the lower claſſes of the people. Doctor Johnſon, to whom this liquor was extremely grateful, and who applied to it

"when

when his ſpirits wanted recruit, as others apply to a cordial, was at that time engaged in a periodical work, called "*The Literary* "*Magazine.*" Stirred up by this attack on his favourite beverage, the Doctor condeſcended to ſtoop from that dignity of character, which he was ſo peculiarly qualified to ſupport, and in an *anonymous* eſſay inſerted in his work, without anſwering the remarks made by our author, attacked him in his perſonal character, in a ſtyle between irony and ill-nature. The Doctor, in his warmth, perceived not that Mr. Hanway's remarks were not intended for people in his line of life, and by this eſſay convinced their mutual friends, that he was not more ſuperior to his adverſary in learning, than inferior to him in affability and ſocial benevolence.

FOUND-

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

IN 1758, Mr. Hanway paid fifty pounds to qualify him as a governor of the Foundling Hoſpital for life, and with his uſual earneſtneſs ſet himſelf to acquire a knowledge of the ſtate of the inſtitution, and to conſider how his aſſiſtance and advice might be beſt directed for its advancement. Of the riſe and progreſs of this houſe of refuge for deſerted children, the following is the beſt account I have been able to procure.

In 1708, ſome merchants of London aſſociated themſelves together, and propoſed to open a ſubſcription, and erect a houſe for the reception of *ſuch infants as the misfortunes or inhumanity of their parents ſhould leave deſtitute of ſupport*; for it was found that, "the officers, whom the laws had "charged with the care of the poor, had

"been

" been ſo negligent, that ſome infants had " been ſuffered to periſh with cold and " hunger in the ſtreets, without any attempt " for their relief."

This humane propoſal was not, however, carried into execution at this time; the reaſon aſſigned, being the fear " *that it might* " *ſeem to encourage vice, by making too eaſy a pro-* " *viſion for illegitimate children.*" But though the merchants proceeded no further, yet their publications ſeem to have evinced the neceſſity of a Foundling Hoſpital; and the idea was ſo warmly cheriſhed, that ſeveral perſons left money by will to be appropriated to ſuch an hoſpital when it ſhould be erected.

The firſt man who took up the buſineſs in a regular manner, was *Mr. Thomas Coram*, commander of a veſſel in the merchants ſervice. In his introductory addreſs, he ſaid, " he had been a witneſs to the ſhock- " ing ſpectacle of innocent children, who

" had

" had been murdered and thrown upon " dunghills." His firſt intention was to erect huts in Lamb's Conduit fields, for the reception and nouriſhment of deſerted infants; but meeting with greater encouragement than he expected, he applied to ſome perſons of diſtinction of the ſofter ſex, by whom he judiciouſly concluded his repreſentation would be moſt ſenſibly felt, and obtained a declaration ſigned by twenty-one noble ladies, of which the following is an abſtract:

" Whereas among the inſtitutions of cha-
" rity, which this nation, and eſpecially the
" city of London, has hitherto eſtabliſhed,
" no expedient has yet been found out for
" preventing the frequent *murders* of poor
" infants at their birth; or for ſuppreſſing
" the inhuman cuſtom of expoſing new-
" born infants to periſh in the ſtreets: For
" a beginning to redreſs ſo deplorable a
" grievance, We, whoſe names are under-

" written

" written, being deeply touched with com-
" paſſion, for the ſufferings and lamentable
" condition of ſuch poor, abandoned, help-
" leſs infants, and in order to ſupply the
" government with uſeful hands, and for
" the better producing of good and faithful
" ſervants from amongſt the poor; *are de-*
" *ſirous* to encourage, and willing to con-
" tribute towards erecting an hoſpital for
" infants, whom their *parents are not able*
" *to maintain*, which we conceive will not
" only prevent many *horrid murders*, *cruel-*
" *ties*, and other miſchiefs, and be greatly
" beneficial to the public; but will alſo be
" acceptable to God Almighty, as being the
" only remedy of ſuch great evils, which
" have been ſo long neglected, though al-
" ways complained of: Provided a Royal
" Charter be granted by the King, to ſuch
" perſons as ſhall be willing to become be-
" nefactors for the erecting and endowing
" ſuch an hoſpital, and managing the affairs
" thereof

" thereof gratis; under ſuch regulations as " his Majeſty, in his great wiſdom, ſhall " judge moſt proper, for attaining the de- " ſired effect of our good intentions."

Charlotte Somerſet.	F. Wa. and Nottingham.
S. Richmond.	S. Huntington.
H. Bolton.	E. Cardigan.
Ann Bolton.	Dorothy Burlington.
J. Leeds.	F. Litchfield.
A. Bedford.	A. Albemarle.
M. Cavendiſh Portland.	F. Biron.
	A. Trevor.
J. Mancheſter.	A. Torrington.
F. Hartford.	E. Onſlow.
M. Harold.	A King

Names like theſe could not fail of ſucceeding. The addreſs was annexed to the petition to the king for a charter, which was immediately granted, and bears date the ſeventeenth of October, 1739. The next year an act of parliament paſſed to confirm and enlarge the powers granted by the

the charter, and the guardians purchaſed land of the Earl of Saliſbury, in Lamb's Conduit fields, whereon to erect the propoſed hoſpital. But willing to attempt ſomething before the building could be completed, they hired a houſe in Hatton Garden, and in March, 1741, the firſt thirty children were admitted. During that year one hundred and thirty-ſix were received under the care of the guardians, of whom ſixty-ſix died, which determined the governors to ſend their children to be nurſed out of the impure air of the metropolis.

On the ſixteenth of September, 1742, the firſt ſtone of the preſent building was laid; but it was three years before one wing was ready to be inhabited, and then the houſe in Hatton Garden was given up.

The next ſtep was to ſolicit an excluſive ſubſcription to defray the expence of building a chapel, which was begun to be erected in May, 1747, and two years afterwards the

the other wing was added. Such was the zeal which influenced the minds of perſons for this favourite object, that perhaps no inſtitution merely of a charitable nature was ever more munificently ſupported.

The King gave two thouſand pounds, and one thouſand more towards eſtabliſhing a preacher. The Princeſs Dowager of Wales ſeven hundred and forty pounds; and before 1769, upwards of ten thouſand pounds had been collected at muſical performances in the chapel, under the direction of Mr. Handel, who gave an organ for the chapel, and the ſcore of his Meſſiah to the guardians.

In 1755, the Houſe of Commons took up the cauſe of the hoſpital, and at the ſolicitation of the guardians, Reſolved that, "to "render the hoſpital of general utility, all "the children which ſhould be offered un- "der a certain age ſhould be admitted, and "proper places opened in all the counties

"of the kingdom for the reception of ex-
"poſed and deſerted young children."

In June following, the guardians having received their firſt grant from parliament of ten thouſand pounds, opened their doors to receive "all children not exceeding two "months old, which ſhould be offered." The firſt day of this indiſcriminate admiſſion, one hundred and ſeventeen children were admitted. The next year thirty thouſand pounds more was granted, and the guardians extended the age of admiſſion from two to ſix months. At the end of 1757, 5618 infants had been received, of whom had died 2311. Parliament continued their aſſiſtance with a moſt liberal hand; the money granted between the year 1755, and 1771, when all public ſupport was withdrawn, being upwards of five hundred and ſeventy thouſand pounds—thirty-three thouſand five hundred and thirty pounds per ann. on an average.

A recep-

A receptacle ſo ſupported, with its doors continually open, and governed by perſons of ſentiment, could not want applications, too many of which were dictated rather by a want of feeling in the parent for its offſpring, than of the means of rearing it; and in a little while the governors found it neceſſary to advertiſe, that they "would "proſecute *all perſons, as well pariſh-officers as* "*others, who ſhould forcibly or fraudulently* "*ſend to the hoſpital any children without the* "*conſent of their parents*," and actually to proſecute in ſeveral inſtances.

It was ſuppoſed by ſome of the moſt ſanguine of the guardians, that the hoſpital would in time ſuperſede the neceſſity of the poor laws; but others were not deceived by this torrent of apparent humanity: Theſe ſaw that the univerſal admiſſion had a tendency to promote licentiouſneſs, by weakening the force of that firſt paſſion of nature, the attachment of the parent to her own off-

ſpring. The foremoſt of theſe advocates for morality was Mr. Hanway: He obſerved that the Foundling children, contrary to expectation, were not leſs viciouſly inclined, than thoſe bred in a populous city, and that to take infants from their parents, and ſend them into a world, in which there was not one perſon to whom they owed a particular obedience, or whoſe opinion or cenſure it was incumbent on them to regard, was not the way to promote virtue, and the harmony of ſociety. In 1759, he publiſhed a pamphlet expreſsly to point out to the guardians and the world, the evil tendency which the practice muſt have, eſpecially as theſe children were not intended to ſerve the king, in the capacity of ſoldiers, or ſailors, as in France, and ſome other countries having foundling hoſpitals. The wealth, however, which rolled in from government every ſeſſion, carried every thing before it, and the indiſcriminate admiſſion of all children,

ren, without queſtion, continued ſome years longer; but Mr. Hanway was not dazzled by this falſe ſplendour, nor intimidated by the oppoſition of thoſe who, benefited by the plan, or fond of the diſpoſal of public money, took up its defence. He never quitted the ſubject till he had gained his point; and time has ſhewn mankind that he was right.

In 1771, parliament not perceiving ſuch great public benefit to ariſe from the hoſpital as had been expected, withdrew all ſupport, and the governors came to a reſolution to admit only ſuch a number of children as their finances were adequate to the maintenance of, and theſe monthly by ballot.

Whether a foundling hoſpital is an inſtitution proper for this kingdom, the only one in the world where there is an univerſal tax for the ſupport of the indigent, is not for me to determine; but I ſhould conceive that ſome ſalutary regulations might have been borrowed

from the foundling hoſpitals of other countries. Among the rules of L'Hopital des Enfans-Trouvés of Paris, I find the following: " Les autres Enfans (thoſe not intended for " the king's ſervice), lorſqu'ils auront atteint l'âge de ſix ans, ſeront confiés aux " Bourgeois, Laboureurs, Marchands, ou " Artiſans, qui les demanderont pour les " élever juſqu'à l'âge de vingt-cinq ans. Il " ſera payé par an, par forme de penſion, " pour chaque Enfant; ſçavoir, pour les " Garçons 40 livres juſqu'à douze ans, et " 30 livres depuis l'âge de douze juſqu'à " quatorze accomplis: et à l'égard des " Filles, il ſera auſſi payé 40 livres par an " juſqu'à l'âge de ſeize ans accomplis; étant " préſumable que les Garçons parvenus à " quartorze ans, et les Filles à ſeize ans, ſe- " ront alors en état d'être utiles à ceux qui " s'en chargeront, et auſquels tous leſdits " Enfans ſeront ſoumis, et rendront l'obéiſ- " ſance, comme les Enfans la doivent à

" leurs

"leurs Peres et Meres."* Would not ſuch a mode have been of ſervice here, when the guardians of this hoſpital were ſo able to adopt and ſupport it?

Lord Kaimes, in the violence of his reſentment, would have every foundation of the kind "raſed to the ground," and proceeds ſo far as to reprobate our poor laws in toto; but then he is conſtrained to leave the unfortunate to the uncertain aſſiſtance of voluntary compaſſion; a precarious ſupport, more frequently extorted by the

* The other children, as ſoon as they attain the age of ſix years, are placed with labourers, tradeſmen, or handicrafts, who apply for them, to be brought up till they arrive at the age of twenty-five. The maſters are paid an annual ſum, by way of penſion, for each child, viz. For the boys, forty livres till they are twelve years old, and thirty livres from twelve to fourteen; for the girls, forty livres per ann. till they reach ſixteen years; it being preſumed that the boys at fourteen, and the girls at ſixteen, will be uſeful to thoſe who have the charge of them, to whom they are required to be obedient as to their parents.

clamorous, than beſtowed on the meek and deſerving.

With reſpect to the hoſpital receiving pariſh infants to be paid for; this was a favourite object of Mr. Hanway, and promoted at firſt with all his might; but the reaſon on which he founded its propriety is now done away, and the practice is almoſt at an end. The hoſpital nurſes certainly preſerved the lives of many infants, who, if a judgment is to be drawn from general experience, would have died in the workhouſes; but thanks to this generous and penetrating friend of mankind, pariſh poor infants in the metropolis are no longer the victims of the foul air of a workhouſe; for they are all obliged to be nurſed out of town, as I ſhall have occaſion to mention particularly hereafter.

MAG-

MAGDALENE HOSPITAL.

THE next object of Mr. Hanway's philanthropy, was to provide an aſylum for the women of the town. In all the countries through which he had travelled, the promiſcuous commerce of the ſexes was either expreſsly or tacitly allowed; but then it was confined to particular quarters of the city, and was therefore leſs open to general obſervation than here. His feeling heart could not but deplore the wretched ſituation of ſo many beautiful females, who wandered publicly whitherſoever inclination or neceſſity led them, and obtruded their miſery and their vice on his eye in every ſtreet.

As early as 1750, when he firſt arrived from St. Peterſburgh, Mr. Robert Dingley com-

communicated to him his plan for a Magdalene houſe; but Mr. Hanway adviſed him not to make it public till ſome previous obſervations had more fully evinced the uſefulneſs of ſuch a deſign.

One of the firſt appeals to the humanity of the public in behalf of theſe miſerable beings, was made by Dr. Samuel Johnſon. Struck with the ſight of the hoſpital for the reception of deſerted infants, a natural train of ſentiment led him to reflect on the fate of their mothers; whom he thus recommends to a place in the heart of the benevolent.

"Theſe were all once, if not virtuous, "at leaſt innocent, and might ſtill have "continued blameleſs and eaſy, but for "the arts and inſinuations of thoſe whoſe "rank, fortune, or education furniſhed "them with means to corrupt or to delude "them. Let the libertine reflect a moment "on the ſituation of that woman, who, be-"ing forſaken by her betrayer, is reduced

"to

" to the neceſſity of turning proſtitute for " bread, and judge of the enormity of his " guilt, by the evils which it produces.

" It cannot be doubted but that numbers " follow this dreadful courſe of life with " ſhame, horror, and regret; but where " can they hope for refuge? *The world is* " *not their friend, nor the world's law.* Their " ſighs, and tears, and groans, are criminal " in the eye of their tyrants, the bully and " the bawd, who fatten on their miſery, " and threaten them with want or a gaol, if " they ſhew the leaſt deſign of eſcaping " from their bondage.

" How frequently have the gay and " thoughtleſs, in their evening frolicks, ſeen " a band of theſe miſerable females, co- " vered with rags, ſhivering with cold, and " pining with hunger, and without either " pitying their calamities, or reflecting up- " on the cruelty of thoſe, who perhaps firſt " ſeduced them by careſſes of fondneſs, or

" magnificence of promiſes, go on to reduce " others to the ſame wretchedneſs by the " ſame means!

" To ſtop the increaſe of this deplorable " multitude, is undoubtedly the firſt and " moſt preſſing conſideration. To prevent " evil is the great end of government, the " end for which vigilance and ſeverity are " properly employed. But ſurely thoſe, " whom paſſion or intereſt have already de- " praved, have ſome claim to compaſſion, " from beings equally frail and fallible with " themſelves; nor will they long groan in " their preſent afflictions, if none were to " refuſe them relief, but thoſe that owe their " exemption from the ſame diſtreſs only to " their wiſdom and their virtue.

" March 26, 1751."

Several other perſons, particularly Mr. John Fielding, and Mr. Saunders Welch, endeavoured to excite the commiſeration of the public for theſe pitiable objects; but it

was

was not till the year 1758, that any regular propoſal was made for their relief. In this year Mr. Dingley firſt offered to the public his "*Propoſal for eſtabliſhing a Place of Re-*"*ception for penitent Proſtitutes*," which he prefaced with an addreſs feelingly deſcriptive of their miſery, and their incapacity to extricate themſelves from it by any efforts of their own. This propoſal Mr. Hanway recommended by a pamphlet and ſeveral letters, previouſly prepared; and it met with the approbation of many reſpectable characters. The plan, as originally concerted, was intended to include orphan girls of a tender age; but this part was abandoned for the preſent, though it now makes a diſtinguiſhed figure among our charitable inſtitutions.

Encouraged by the ſupport they had experienced, a committee was formed of the following perſons:

Robert

Robert Dingley. Jonas Hanway.
Charles Dingley. John Thornton.
Robert Nettleton. George Wombwell.
Thomas Preſton. John Dorrien.

Who undertook to account for the ſubſcriptions, which in a few weeks amounted to three thouſand pounds. They took a houſe in Preſcot-ſtreet, Goodman's Fields, and on the tenth of Auguſt, 1758, the firſt eight women were received.

Mr. Hanway continued to recommend the deſign by all the means in his power, and procured the beſt accounts he could of the inſtitutions of a ſimilar kind in other countries, particularly that of Rome, founded ſo early as the year 626, dedicated to Mary Magdalene; that of Naples, in 1324; of Seville, in 1550; and of Amſterdam, in 1596. After a trial of ſome years, the governors built their preſent hoſpital in St. George's Fields.

Her

Her Majeſty condeſcended to be the patroneſs, and gave three hundred pounds.

The number of women admitted from its commencement to the year 1786, is two thouſand four hundred and fifteen, of whom one thouſand five hundred and ſeventy-one have been reconciled to their friends, or placed out in ſervice; many of theſe have ſince married, and are mothers of families; the reſt have died, proved refractory, or been diſcharged at their own deſire, unable to bear the reſtraint. There are now ſixty women in the hoſpital.

It is an unfavourable circumſtance to this inſtitution, that for obvious reaſons the governors cannot make public the particular inſtances in which their endeavours have been attended with the deſired ſucceſs; and ſome perſons, ſeeing the numbers of the women of the town ſtill ſo prodigious, are led from thence to think leſs highly of the hoſpital than it deſerves. The governors never

never hoped to be able completely to eradicate vice; but they have been the means of reſtoring many to virtue, happineſs, and health, who muſt, without their aſſiſtance, have been loſt.

Mr. Hanway took great delight in entertaining the women who had left the hoſpital and ſettled in life, at his own houſe; he encouraged their viſits, inquired their manner of life and gave them his good advice, and, to ſhew his ſincerity, always accompanied it with a ſmall preſent.

IN 1759, Mr. Hanway publiſhed his "*Reaſons for an additional Number of twelve "thouſand Seamen to be employed in Time of "Peace, in the Merchants Service.*" The deſign of this work, which was promoted by Admiral Boſcawen, and other perſons of diſtinction in the maritime line, was to prove

prove, that as a commercial and military nation, having ſuch remote and extended dominions, our trade ought to contribute more to its own exiſtence and ſupport; and that to have a reſource of ſeamen always ready to act, whenever our enemies ſhould make it neceſſary, would prevent the expence and inconvenience of preſſing, and ſet us on equal terms with our foes, even on the firſt breaking out of hoſtilities. The manner in which he propoſed to form and ſupport this augmentation of ſeamen, was by compelling maſters in the merchants ſervice to take an additional number of ſailors, in proportion to the tonnage of their veſſels, and allowing bounties on certain articles of commerce, as an equivalent to the additional number of hands.

The encouragement of ſeamen was always a favourite object of our author's attention; and he knew from experience as well as obſervation, how much the ſafety

and proſperity of our country depend on this uſeful body of men. He ſaw likewiſe that it required a long time to convert a mere landman into a tolerable mariner; and ſuch was his attachment to this favourite plan, and his confidence of its expediency, that he never loſt ſight of it: In 1770, he publiſhed a ſecond edition of the above work: At the cloſe of the laſt war he endeavoured to make the marine ſociety contribute towards the breed of ſeamen, by education as well as clothing; and I have heard him ſay, with great regret, "I fear I ſhall not carry "my object, and yet the moſt popular ob-"jection I find is, that the practice is an "imitation of our neighbours the French; "as if we were bound to imitate them only "in the cut of a coat, or the ſhape of a "hat!"

STEP-

STEPNEY SOCIETY.

IN 1758, Mr. Hanway entered his name as a ſubſcriber to the *Stepney Society*, an inſtitution calculated to prevent miſery, and encourage maritime employment; and which, though it has lately declined, deſerves well to be recorded.

In the year 1674, at the concluſion of the war with Holland, a few maſters of ſhips in the merchants ſervice entered into a ſmall ſubſcription to be appropriated for the "*Apprenticing out Orphans, and the "Children of the Poor to Marine Trades*;" but either for want of a perſon at their head, who had abilities to conduct a plan of the kind, or ſome other cauſe not now to be eaſily traced out, very little was done; and the ſociety was not much known till the

year 1729, when Sir Charles Wager accepted the office of ſteward. The patronage of this brave and benevolent man greatly aſſiſted the ſociety, and afterwards perſons of the higheſt rank and fortune were ſtewards. The lords of the Admiralty, commiſſioners of the Navy, and Victualling, and other departments of the marine gave their countenance and ſupport to it.

Previous to the year 1758, the ſociety had uſually placed out ſixteen boys as apprentices, chiefly to water-borne buſineſſes, every year, with each of whom they gave five pounds apprentice fee; but their finances were too ſlender to enable them to do any thing for the inſtruction or comfort of the lads in their apprenticeſhip. It is remarkable that from the commencement of this fraternity to the time when Mr. Hanway became a ſteward, almoſt their whole fund had been collected at their annual feaſt. The maſters, probably, ſtruck out the idea originally at a din-

a dinner, and in the benevolence of their hearts, continued to dine, and to contribute once in the courſe of every year for ſo long a period. Their names, I believe, never appeared; the ſtewards were annually appointed to provide the dinner, and ſee to the diſtribution of the money collected. It had been uſual to appropriate a part of their little fund to the clothing a few boys to ſerve as volunteers on board the king's ſhips; but Mr. Hanway perceiving that the marine ſociety made ſuch ample proviſion for all boys inclined to ſerve in the navy, prevailed on his colleagues to appropriate the whole to the original purpoſe of apprenticing out boys in the mercantile and trading departments. He likewiſe obtained a preference to be given to the parent who was burthened with a large family: The *Jus trium Liberorum* of the Romans (which I apprehend was originally a Lacedemonian inſtitution) was always a favourite law with

him; although he himſelf had never any children.

IN this ſame year, 1759, he promoted a ſubſcription for furniſhing the Britiſh troops ſerving in Germany and America, with uſeful articles of clothing, &c. ſuitable to the climates they were in. A part of the ſubſcription, which amounted in the whole to ſeven thouſand four hundred and ſix pounds, was reſerved for the relief of the widows and orphans of ſuch as were ſlain or died in the ſervice; and this kind token of the attention, which their countrymen paid to the ſoldiers, contributed much to animate them in the tranſactions of this year, ſo glorious to the Engliſh nation.

VAILS GIVING.

ABOUT this time Mr. Hanway ſet himſelf to oppoſe the abſurd cuſtom of

Vails Giving, which had arrived at a very extravagant pitch, eſpecially among the ſervants of the great, and was detrimental to the rich as well as the poor. The man of power and influence muſt loſe much of the pleaſure of life, if he is deprived of the ſociety of thoſe whoſe ſcience enables them to inſtruct or amuſe, but whoſe circumſtances prevent them from communicating their knowledge at a repeated expence to themſelves. It was Mr. Hanway who anſwered the kind reproach of a friend in a high ſtation for not coming oftener to dine with him, by ſaying, "*Indeed I cannot* "*afford it.*"

In 1762, he publiſhed "*Eight Let-* "*ters to the Duke of* ————," on this cuſtom. The nobleman here meant was the Duke of Newcaſtle. The letters are written in that humorous ſtyle, which is moſt attractive of general notice, and was beſt adapted to the ſubject. If I am not miſtaken, it was Sir Timothy Waldo that

firſt put him on this plan: Sir Timothy had dined with the Duke of N———, and on his leaving the houſe, was contributing to the ſupport and inſolence of a train of ſervants who lined the hall; and at laſt put a crown into the hand of the Cook, who returned it, ſaying, "Sir, I do not "take ſilver"—*Don't you indeed?* ſaid the worthy Baronet, putting it in his pocket, *then I do not give gold.* Among the ludicrous circumſtances in Mr. Hanway's letters, is one which happened to himſelf. He was paying the ſervants of a reſpectable friend for a dinner, which their maſter had invited him to, one by one as they appeared: "Sir, "your great coat:" *a ſhilling*—"Your "hat:" *a ſhilling*—"Stick:" *ſhilling*—"Um-"brella:" *ſhilling*—"Sir, your gloves:" *Why, friend, you may keep the gloves; they are not worth a ſhilling.*

By degrees this odious cuſtom became leſs faſhionable, and it received its laſt ſtroke from

from Mr. Dodſl-, 's excellent farce of High Life below Stairs, which expoſed to the great, a part of their domeſtic œconomy that they had not before examined. But, baniſhed from the manſions of the great, it ſeems to be gaining ground among the middling claſſes; and the married will, I hope, not think themſelves neglected by their ſingle acquaintances, whilſt theſe can dine at the coffee-houſe or their own homes, at a cheaper rate than with their friends, and at the ſame time have the privilege of conſulting their own appetites.

PRESERVATION OF INFANT PARISH POOR.

THE progreſſion that I had laid down for myſelf in this relation, and which, though irregular, was the moſt intelligible that I could form, now brings me to an inſtance

ſtance of Mr. Hanway's unperſeverance and philanthropy, the moſt arduous and ſplendid of all his public undertakings. I mean the *Preſervation of the Lives of the infant Pariſh Poor, within the Bills of Mortality.* It was not ſupported by a ſubſcription, the publication of which encourages an increaſe of benefactors, and adds to the ſelf-complacency attendant on a charitable act, the juſtifiable reflection that it will be made known. Alone and unaſſiſted, he explored the then miſerable and unhealthy habitations of the pariſh poor in theſe crowded cities, expoſed his tender lungs to the peſtilential air of the workhouſe ſick-wards, and procured a complete account of the interior management of every workhouſe in and near the metropolis. I feel myſelf incapable of doing juſtice to his labours in this work, or of expreſſing my own ideas of its excellence; they only can form an adequate idea of it, who have had opportunities of knowing

knowing what devaſtation was made in the lives of pariſh infants before he exerted himſelf in their behalf, and comparing it with the preſent improved practice.

In the journey which he had taken to Paris, and through Holland, he had viſited all the houſes for the reception of the poor, particularly thoſe of Paris, and the found-ling hoſpitals of France, and noted what-ever he thought might be adopted here with advantage. From the year 1757 to 1762, his principal employment was viſiting the workhouſes in theſe cities; and as he found it impoſſible to work a complete reform all at once, he confined his attention to in-fants. He publiſhed his obſervations as they were made, in the hope of engaging his fellow citizens in the cauſe; but his accounts were ſo melancholy, that they were gene-rally diſbelieved: To enforce credit he ha-zarded making a hoſt of enemies, and pub-liſhed all the particulars of the facts he had

ſtated,

ſtated, giving the names of every pariſh officer, whatever was his rank in life, under whoſe hands many infants had died by neglect.

During the year 1765, in the workhouſe of St. Clement Danes, one nurſe, Mary Poole, had twenty-three children committed to her care, and on the twenty-fifth of January 1766, eighteen were dead, two had been diſcharged, and three only remained alive.

Of ſeventy-eight children received into the workhouſe of the united pariſhes of St. Andrew, and St. George, Holborn, in the year 1765, ſixty-four were dead before 1766.

Of forty-eight received into the workhouſe of St. Luke, Middleſex, in 1764, for nurture, died within the year, thirty-ſeven.

Of nineteen received into the workhouſe of St. George, Middleſex, in 1765, died before 1766, ſixteen.

In

In ſome popular pariſhes, not one child was living, of all that were received, in the courſe of twelve months.

Theſe are a few of the alarming inſtances of the mortality of infants, which Mr. Hanway traced out. Wherever his general ſtatements were diſputed, he publiſhed a certificate ſigned with his name, mentioning the name of each particular infant, the day of its birth or admiſſion, the time it lived, and the name of its nurſe.

He likewiſe made a journey through the greateſt part of England, to compare the mortality in the country workhouſes with that of the metropolis, and was convinced that the greater proportion of deaths in theſe cities, was owing to the air of the workhouſes being too confined and impure for the lungs of new-born infants. His next effort was to get all pariſh infants ſent to the Foundling Hoſpital, and a great many were put under the care of the guardians, and preſerved.

preſerved. He had obtained an act of parliament in 1761, obliging every London pariſh to keep an annual regiſter of all the infants received, diſcharged, and dead; and from theſe regiſters, which were directed to be publiſhed yearly by the company of pariſh clerks, he ſelected, from time to time, every thing that could tend to convince the public of the neceſſity of an alteration. He ſtemmed every oppoſition by ſtating facts, and at length in 1766, after a perſeverance hardly to be equalled, by his own exertions, and at his own ſole expence, he obtained an act, 7. Geo. III. cap. 39, which directs, that, *all Pariſh Infants belonging to the Pariſhes within the Bills of Mortality, ſhall not be nurſed in the Workhouſes, but be ſent to nurſe a certain Number of Miles out of Town, until they are ſix Years old, under the Care of Guardians, to be elected triennially, for the expreſs Purpoſe of taking Care of them.* This ſtatute likewiſe authorizes pariſh officers within the bills of mortality,

lity, to bind their male apprentices till they attain the age of twenty-one years, inſtead of twenty-four, as required by the former laws, a privilege which has been ſince extended to the kingdom at large.

If I were to ſtate the number of infants, whoſe lives appeared, by the regiſters of the next five years, to have been preſerved by this act, or which are now preſerved annually by it, I ſhould, moſt probably, be diſbelieved. The poor called it "the act for "keeping children alive;" and thouſands now living may impute their exiſtence to the judicious interference of this good and ſenſible man. I think I now ſee him going from one workhouſe to another in the morning, and from one member of parliament to another in the afternoon, for day after day, and year after year, with ſteady and unwearied patience, enduring every rebuff, anſwering every objection, and accommodating himſelf to every humour for the further-

furtherance of his benevolent deſign, which he eſtabliſhed at laſt, almoſt without aſſiſtance. Among the various inſtances of neglect, which came to his notice in the courſe of this enterprize, I cannot but mention one: He obſerved that a certain overſeer refuſed to allow the mother of a new-born infant more than one ſhilling and ſix-pence a week for nurſing it, and remarked to him, that this pittance was leſs than he gave to ſtrange nurſes. "Yes," ſays the conſcientious officer, "but you don't conſider that "this woman will take care of her own "child, and it may be on our hands a long "time, whereas we ſhall, perhaps, hear no "more of the other!"

The many uſeful and public ſpirited plans which Mr. Hanway had promoted, for the welfare of his fellow creatures, had now rendered

rendered his character moſt reſpectably popular. His diſintereſtedneſs, and the ſincerity of his intentions were conſpicuous to all. His name appeared to every propoſal for the benefit of mankind, and brought with it more than his own benefaction; for people were aſſured that at leaſt their bounty would be faithfully and carefully expended. He made his appearance at Court ſometimes; but I have not heard, that either openly or privately he ſolicited a reward for his ſervices, although he was now acquainted with ſome of thoſe who had the diſpenſation of court favours. He was not however ſuffered to waſte his little fortune entirely in the ſervice of others: Five citizens of London, of whom the late Mr. *Hoare*, the banker, was one, waited on Lord Bute, the then miniſter, in a body; and in their own names, and the names of their fellow citizens, requeſted ſome notice might be taken of him; and, on the ſeventeenth of

July, 1762, he was appointed, by patent, one of the commiſſioners for victualling the navy.

With the increaſe of income, which this appointment produced, he thought he might extend his acquaintance, and took a houſe in Red Lion Square, the principal rooms of which he furniſhed, and decorated with paintings and emblematical devices, in a ſtyle peculiar to himſelf. "I found," he was uſed to ſay, when ſpeaking of theſe ornaments, "that my countrymen and women "were not *au fait* in the art of converſa-"tion, and that inſtead of recurring to their "cards, when the diſcourſe began to flag, the "minutes between the time of aſſembling, "and the placing the card tables, are ſpent "in an irkſome ſuſpenſe; for converſation "has no charms when the mind is not en-"gaged in it. To relieve this vacuum in "ſocial intercourſe, and prevent cards from "engroſſing the whole of my viſitors minds,

"I have

"I have preſented them with objects the
"moſt attractive that I could imagine, and
"ſuch as cannot eaſily be examined without
"exciting amuſing and inſtructive diſcourſe
"—and when that fails, there are the cards."

THOUGHTS ON MUSIC.

IN 1765, Mr. Hanway publiſhed his "*Thoughts on Muſic*," a work which he was induced to undertake, by his frequent attendance at the performances of the Academy of Ancient Muſic. It muſt be confeſſed that he was entirely unacquainted with his ſubject: He had not even a diſtant idea of harmony; and, as is the caſe, I believe, with all perſons who have not the rudiments of the art, he felt no muſic until, by hearing it ſeveral times, it became, in ſome meaſure, familiar to his ear. Speaking of this ſcience ſome years after

the publication of his work, I endeavoured by means of a harpſichord to deſcribe the octave, the manner in which concords are produced by the vibration of ſtrings of different lengths, the change which is made in the ſtyle and effect of the ſame air, when tranſpoſed into a different key, &c. but I found myſelf unintelligible. It is true, that in his book he does not profeſs to ſpeak much of the theory of the art; but confines himſelf in a great meaſure to pointing out how it might be beſt conducted to encourage virtuous principles, and aſſiſt the fervour of religious worſhip.

ON Saturday the eighteenth of May 1765, a fire happened at Montreal, in the province of Quebec, which, in three hours, conſumed a fourth part of the city; one hundred and eight principal houſes, inhabited

habited by two hundred and fifteen families, with their merchandize, furniture, and apparel, to the amount of eighty-ſeven thouſand five hundred and eighty pounds. The ſufferers were a loyal, obedient, and laborious people, and before this accident were recovering from the calamities of war. Mr. Thornton, Mr. Hanway, and Mr. Fowler Walker, as agents for the ſufferers, petitioned the king in council for a brief, which they obtained, and collected thereon eight thouſand four hundred and fifteen pounds.

In the "*Caſe of the Canadians at Mon-*
"*treal*," Mr. Hanway thus endeavours to excite the compaſſion of his fellow citizens. "Of all the calamities incident to human "life, none are more dreadful than fire. "Scarce was the ſword well ſheathed, and "the widow's tears dried up, when this con-"flagration happened. Under their former "governors grown deſperate by repeated "defeats, theſe people had experienced the

" calamities of war, not with us only,
" but alſo with the ſavage Indians. They
" had likewiſe felt the affliction of famine,
" and the interruption of their trade, and
" they dreaded the ſame hard fate from us;
" but they were agreeably ſurpriſed by a
" different rule of conduct. The remains
" of their ſubſtance was improving when
" this melancholy event fell upon them.
" Many eſcaped from the fire, who have no
" food to ſatisfy their hunger, no raiment to
" cover their nakedneſs, no houſe to guard
" them from the inclemency of the ſky;
" and ſhall not theſe various diſtreſſes move
" our compaſſion? Let us not think they
" have no claim upon us; but ſtretch forth
" our arms to relieve them; in hopes, one
" day, to receive the mercy which the
" great Parent of mankind will extend to all
" his obedient children, when the whole
" earth ſhall be diſſolved by fire."

A ſubſcription was immediately begun, excluſive

excluſive of the brief, and the amount tranſmitted to Montreal, chiefly in ſilver, with two fire engines, and a marble buſt of his preſent Majeſty, to be ſet up in the town.

The very next year a dreadful fire broke out in Bridge Town in Barbadoes, which conſumed buildings and property to the amount of near one hundred thouſand pounds. A ſubſcription was opened, in which Mr. Hanway was a principal actor, and fourteen thouſand eight hundred and eighty-ſix pounds were collected, and tranſmitted to a committee appointed at Barbadoes to diſtribute it to the unfortunate ſufferers.

FROM the year 1766 to 1772, he was engaged in his official buſineſs, and in ſupporting the charitable inſtitutions which he

had founded or intereſted himſelf in, without attempting any new plan of conſequence. In this year he firſt endeavoured to do ſomething towards alleviating the miſeries of young *chimney ſweepers*. Beſides the diſtreſſes of theſe helpleſs beings, which are open to general obſervation, ſuch as a contortion of the limbs, and the prevention of their growth, they are liable to a diſeaſe peculiar to their occupation, now known by the name of the *chimney ſweeper's cancer*. Four children have been brought together into a workhouſe, all afflicted with this dreadful and incurable diſeaſe.

The difficulty was, what kind of relief could be afforded them. He knew well that there muſt be ſome to perform the loweſt offices of life, whoſe drudgery ſhould contribute to the general conveniency; and that to give them even a tolerable education, inſtead of alleviating their miſery, would add to its poignancy; but he conſidered that

that however abject, they were ſtill human beings, and intitled as ſuch to the privileges of humanity. His firſt attempt was, by binding them regularly as apprentices, to place them more effectually under the cognizance of the magiſtrates; and a ſubſcription was promoted to defray the expence, and furniſh them with clothes. A great many were bound, ſome maſters were proſecuted for cruel behaviour to their boys; and no inconſiderable portion of miſery was prevented.

Several years after he renewed his repreſentations in behalf of theſe miſerable beings, and leave was given to bring in a bill for the future regulation of chimney ſweepers young apprentices; but death put an end to his exertions in their behalf, and they muſt now look for relief from other hands.

IN

IN 1773, he engaged in the queſtion relative to *the moſt proper bread to be aſſized for general uſe*. He was the commiſſioner ſuperintending the baking for the fleet; and his chief end was to convince the public that the whiteſt bread was not the moſt nutritive. He proved that the whole produce of the grain, except only the outſide hull, made the beſt food; and that the London bread owed its colour not to nature, but to an artificial mixture. The late Dr. Fothergill gave his aſſiſtance, by a Treatiſe, tending to prove that the *faſhionable* bread was an article of difficult digeſtion. But their labours have not ſucceeded: The fact has been univerſally allowed, and univerſally neglected, although of ſuch conſequence.

IN

IN the year 1774, young Calas, ſon of the unfortunate merchant, who had been unjuſtly broke on the wheel at Toulouſe, for the ſuppoſed murder of his ſon, came to England to ſolicit the contributions of men of property and compaſſion, for the ſupport of the remains of his family. I had read Mr. Voltaire's Memoire of the tranſaction; and when he waited on Mr. Hanway, with the curioſity and warmth of a young mind, I inquired of Monſieur Calas ſome particulars, which Mr. Voltaire had not mentioned. He was at that time a tall thin young man, with ſharp features, and a ſettled melancholy on his countenance. He anſwered my queſtions with patience, but very ſhortly; ſpoke with reverence of Mr. Voltaire as the ſaviour of his mother, his brother, and himſelf; but ſeemed unwilling

to

to enter into particulars of an event, which he could not reflect on without ſorrow. He underſtood no Engliſh, and never ſpoke but to anſwer ſome queſtion, leaving all to the repreſentations contained in Mr. Voltaire's Memorial.

IN 1775, Mr. Hanway endeavoured to procure ſome alteration in the police of theſe cities. His favourite plan was *Solitude in Impriſonment*, on the principle, that the priſoner might become better by reflection, and could not grow worſe by converſation with more experienced malefactors. This principle ſeems to meet the ideas of magiſtrates in general, and is adopted in many priſons with ſucceſs; and it may be hoped that the time is not far off, when the extreme ſeverity of our criminal laws ſhall no longer render it impoſſible to execute them; when rewards ſhall

be

be offered to thoſe who, by exerting themſelves in puniſhing ſmall offences, ſhall find it their intereſt to prevent, not encourage, the commiſſion of capital crimes; and when it ſhall not be neceſſary for proſecutors or juries to render the laws uncertain, by a humane but capricious lenity.

FEBRUARY 1776, Mr. Matthias, the Britiſh reſident at Hamburgh, acquainted the Earl of Suffolk, ſecretary of ſtate, that there were ſeveral ſhips at that place, whoſe owners were willing to let them as tranſports, to be uſed in the war with America; and the lords of the Admiralty directed the Victualling Board to ſend one of their commiſſioners to contract for the ſupply of proviſions for the troops. Mr. Hanway was now in his ſixty-fourth year; yet he engaged himſelf to conduct this buſineſs, and went to Hamburgh, and completed his embaſſy with the activity of a young man.

About

About this time he formed a plan for an hoſpital for the relief of perſons afflicted with the venereal diſeaſe, in the eaſt end of the town. A ſubſcription was opened, and the houſe, which had formerly been the Magdalene Hoſpital, in Goodman's Fields was taken. But the ſubſcriptions decreaſing in a few years, the deſign was laid aſide. He computed that one third of the number of thoſe who, in the bills of mortality, are ſaid to die of conſumptions, fall victims in reality to the ravages of this loathſome diſeaſe, and the more deadly effects of ignorant perſons to cure it.

MARITIME SCHOOL.

THE encouragement of ſeamen was an object never from Mr. Hanway's heart. Having by his conſtant attention brought the Marine Society to a very reſpectable and permanent condition, he thought he ſhould

ſtill

ſtill add to the benefit of the ſervice, by giving a naval education to the ſons of thoſe brave officers, who might fall in defence of their country. To this end he framed the plan of the *Maritime School*, which he ſubmitted to Lord Spencer, the Duke of Bolton, Lord Hawke, and Sir George Pococke, who approving the deſign, a ſubſcription was opened, a houſe taken at Chelſea, and in March 1779, eleven ſcholars were admitted.

The annual ſubſcription roſe to eight hundred pounds. In 1782, the government of Bombay ſent over a ſubſcription collected there, amounting to one thouſand and ſeventy pounds. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland accepted the office of Preſident on the Death of Lord Hawke: the orphans of many deſerving officers, particularly the gallant but unfortunate Captain Macartney, were received, and the inſtitution, with an income equal to its ex-

pence, ſeemed likely to increaſe in ſplendour and acquire ſtability; when an unlucky event took place, which, by ſowing the ſeeds of animoſity among ſome of the Governors, in a few years greatly leſſened the finances of the ſociety. A certain perſonage, one of the governors, on the requeſt of a committee of governors, appointed for the purpoſe, of whom Mr. Hanway was one, had condeſcended to promiſe his aſſiſtance in procuring the time the ſcholars might remain in the ſchool, to be allowed as part of the ſix years neceſſary for a lieutenant's qualification. Mr. Hanway, impatient of the leaſt delay, applied ſeparately to the firſt lord of the Admiralty, for the ſame purpoſe, which interference not only gave offence to the nobleman, but being defended by ſome of the governors, and complained of by the reſt, diſturbed that harmony which had before reigned, and is ſo neceſſary to the ſucceſs of every undertaking of this kind. A variety

riety of circumſtances concurring with this, the ſubſcriptions decreaſed; and the inſtitution is now barely kept alive by the exertions of the two principal maſters.

On the failure of this attempt, Mr. Hanway endeavoured to incorporate a ſeminary for naval inſtruction, with the plan of the Marine Society, which he hoped would in time be adopted by every county in the kingdom. He was ſo fully perſuaded of the expediency of this deſign, that he tried every means to eſtabliſh it; but the generality of the governors, although convinced that ſomething might be done by the ſociety in time of peace, towards preparing for war when it ſhould happen, thought Mr. Hanway's plan too extenſive to be adopted, and the buſineſs ended in fitting up a ſhip to lie on the Thames, where boys might be harboured and taught the rudiments of Navigation, and be ready for any commander who might demand them.

In 1783, finding his health decline, he determined to reſign his office at the victualling board, which he did on the ſecond of October that year, and immediately received a grant of his whole ſalary by way of a penſion, to continue for life. This favour he owed to the eſteem which his Majeſty, to whom he was perſonally known, entertained of him; excited by his various exertions in behalf of his country and mankind.

He was now releaſed from his moſt material buſineſs; but did not think it would conduce to his happineſs to lead an idle life: He engaged again in behalf of the chimney ſweepers boys, and promoted, by every means in his power, the eſtabliſhment of Sunday ſchools, which are now in a fair way to be adopted in every county in England.

He likewiſe promoted a ſubſcription for the relief of the many black poor people, who wandered about the metropolis in extreme diſtreſs, and the lords of the Treaſury

ſury ſeconded the deſign, by directing money, as far as fourteen pounds a head, to be iſſued to the committee, to enable them to ſend the blacks to ſuch places abroad as might be fixed on; a plan, which, if it can be executed faithfully, muſt tend to relieve the miſery of theſe poor people, and prevent the unnatural connections between black perſons and white; the diſagreeable conſequences of which make their appearance but too frequently in our ſtreets.

In the Summer of 1786, his health declined ſo viſibly, that he thought it neceſſary to attend only to that. He had long felt the approach of a diſorder in the bladder, which, increaſing by degrees, cauſed a ſtrangury, and at length, on the fifth of September 1786, put a period to a life ſpent almoſt entirely in the ſervice of his fellow creatures.

It may truly be ſaid of this good man, that nothing in his life became him better

than his dying: During the progreſs of a tedious, and ſometimes painful illneſs, he never once expreſſed the leaſt impatience; but ſaw the approach of his diſſolution without regret. When he grew ſo weak as to be confined to his bed, he requeſted his phyſicians to ſpeak frankly, and without reſerve of his diſorder; and when convinced that he could not recover, he ſent and paid all his tradeſmen; took leave of his moſt intimate friends; dictated ſome letters to abſent acquaintances; had the ſacrament adminiſtered to him, and diſcourſed, with the moſt cheerful compoſure, of his affairs. His lungs, of which he had always been particularly careful, perhaps becauſe they were originally weak, remained perfect to the laſt moment; and he expreſſed his ſatisfaction that his mind had never *wandered* or been *perplexed* throughout the whole of his illneſs. In the morning previous to his death, he ſaid to an intimate friend, "I

"have

"have no uncomfortable reflections con-
"cerning my approaching end; but I find
"the *vis vitæ* ſo ſtrong, that I think I ſhall
"not take my leave of the world without a
"ſharp ſtruggle." To his ſurgeon he ſaid,
"If you think it will be of ſervice in your
"practice, or to any one who may come
"after me, I beg you will have my body
"opened: I am willing to do as much
"good as is poſſible."

The evening of the night on which he died, he deſired to put on a fine ruffled ſhirt; gave up his keys; diſpoſed of ſome trinkets, and had his will read to him. About midnight a coldneſs ſeized the extremities, which, however, was removed ſeveral times, and the circulation reſtored, by frictions, which he himſelf directed. The laſt time he bade his attendant rub his leg, on which the fatal chilneſs had ſeized; he uttered a ſigh, which alarming the perſon, he ceaſed the friction a few moments: the

cold increaſed; he was ſenſible of the immediate approach of his death: His lungs yet played with freedom: The laſt breath eſcaped him in the midſt of a ſentence, which began with the word "Chriſt!" The cauſe of his death appeared to be an induration of the proſtrate gland.

Such were the laſt moments of Jonas Hanway, Eſq. and ſuch, if the intellectual faculties are preſerved, may be thoſe of all who live like him. He prepared for death with as much cheerfulneſs as he would have prepared for a journey. It was his ſtudy to be always ready for the event, whenever it ſhould happen, and he was careleſs about the time. About twelve months before his death, whilſt he was ſtanding in his ſtudy reading a paper, he fell down as ſuddenly as if he had been ſtruck by lightning. His clerk was near and raiſed him up, and placed him in a chair. After a few minutes he recovered, and ſaid, "this is by no

" means an unpleaſant way of taking ones " departure; but I may as well keep the " lamp of life burning as long as I can; at " leaſt I will inquire of my medical friends " the nature and cauſe of this attack."

The attention which the gentlemen of the faculty paid to him in his laſt illneſs, deſerves the moſt honourable mention, and ſhewed that they knew the value of the life they endeavoured to preſerve: To the duty of a careful phyſician, they added the anxious wiſh of private friendſhip, and teſtified the ſenſe they entertained of their loſs, by the moſt unfeigned ſorrow.

PART III.

REMARKABLE TRANSACTIONS

IN THE

LIFE

OF

JONAS HANWAY, Esq.

FROM the preceding narrative, the intelligent reader will, I conceive, be able to form a tolerably correct idea of the character of Mr. Hanway. He will ſee that the love of human kind was the prevailing paſſion in his breaſt, and that when once he had engaged

engaged in any office of general benevolence, no obſtacles could ſtand before his active perſeverance; but ſuch was the eſteem which the public entertained of him, that I truſt I ſhall be excuſed in attempting to deſcribe him in the line of domeſtick life, and at thoſe hours (they were very few) when public concerns did not engage his attention. The curioſity of future times may deſire to know every circumſtance relating to a man, to whom poſterity will acknowledge itſelf ſo much indebted.

Mr. Hanway in his perſon was of the middle ſize, of a thin ſpare habit, but well ſhaped; his limbs were faſhioned with the niceſt ſymmetry. In the latter years of his life he ſtooped very much, and when he walked, found it conduce to eaſe to let his head incline towards one ſide. When he went firſt to Ruſſia at the age of thirty, his face was full and comely, and his perſon altogether ſuch as obtained for him the appellation

pellation of the "*Handſome Engliſhman.*" But the ſhock which his health received in Perſia, made him much thinner; and though he recovered his health, ſo as to live in England twenty ſucceſſive years without any material illneſs, he never recovered his plumpneſs.

His features were ſmall, but without the inſignificance which commonly attends ſmall features. His countenance was intereſting, ſenſible, and calculated to inſpire reverence. His blue eyes had never been brilliant; but they expreſſed the utmoſt humanity and benevolence; and when he ſpoke, the animation of his countenance and the tone of his voice were ſuch as ſeemed to carry conviction with them even to the mind of a ſtranger. When he endeavoured to ſoothe diſtreſs, or point out to any wretch who had ſtrayed, the comforts of a virtuous life, he was peculiarly impreſſive; and every

every thing that he ſaid had an air of conſideration and ſincerity.

In his dreſs, as far as was conſiſtent with his ideas of health and eaſe, he accommodated himſelf to the prevailing faſhion. As it was frequently neceſſary for him to appear in polite circles, on unexpected occaſions, he uſually wore dreſs clothes, with a large French bag: His hat, ornamented with a gold button, was of a ſize and faſhion to be worn as well under the arm as on the head. When it rained, a ſmall *parapluie* defended his face and wig. Thus he was always prepared to enter into any company, without impropriety, or the appearance of negligence. His dreſs for ſet public occaſions was a ſuit of rich dark brown; the coat and waiſtcoat lined throughout with ermine, which juſt appeared at the edges; and a ſmall gold hilted ſword. As he was extremely ſuſceptible of cold, he wore flannel under the linings of all his clothes,

clothes, and uſually three pair of ſtockings. He was the firſt man who ventured to walk the ſtreets of London with an umbrella over his head: After carrying one near thirty years, he ſaw them come into general uſe.

The precarious ſtate of his health when he arrived in England from Ruſſia, made it neceſſary for him to uſe the utmoſt caution; and his perſeverance in following the advice of the medical practitioners was remarkable. After Dr. Lieberkyn, phyſician to the king of Pruſſia, had recommended milk as a proper diet to reſtore his ſtrength, he made it the chief part of his food for thirty years; and though it at firſt diſagreed with him, he perſiſted in trying it under every preparation that it was capable of, till it agreed with his ſtomach. He knew that exerciſe was neceſſary to him, and he loved it. He was not one of thoſe who had rather take a doſe than a walk; and though he had commonly his carriage with him when

when he went abroad, he yet walked nearly as much as he rode, and with ſuch a pace, that he uſed to ſay he was always more incommoded in the ſtreets by thoſe he paſſed, than by them who overtook him. By this rigid attention and care his health was eſtabliſhed, his lungs acquired ſtrength and elaſticity; and it is probable he would have lived ſeveral years longer, if the diſorder, which was the immediate cauſe of his death, had left him to the gradual decay of nature.

His mind was the moſt active that it is poſſible to conceive; always on the wing, and never appearing to be weary. To ſit ſtill, and endeavour to give reſt to the thought, was a luxury to which he was a perfect ſtranger: he dreaded nothing ſo much as inactivity, and that modern diſorder which the French, who feel it not ſo much as ourſelves, diſtinguiſh by the name of *ennui*.

He roſe in the ſummer at four or five, and

and in the winter at ſeven; and having always buſineſs before him, he was every day employed till the time of retiring to reſt; and when in health, I am told, was commonly aſleep within two minutes after his lying down in bed.

Writing was his favourite employment, or rather amuſement; and when the number of his literary works is conſidered, and that they were the produce only of thoſe hours, which he was able to ſnatch from public buſineſs, an idea may be formed of his application. He wrote a fine flowing hand to the laſt, when he pleaſed, without ſpectacles. And he had always one or two of the clerks belonging to his office, or to ſome of the charitable inſtitutions in which he was engaged, to live in his houſe and aſſiſt him. When Doctor Goldſmith, to relieve himſelf from the labour of writing, engaged an amanuenſis, he found himſelf incapable of dictation; and after eying each other

other ſome time, unable to proceed, the Doctor put a guinea in his hand, and ſent him away: but it was not ſo with Mr. Hanway; he could compoſe faſter than any perſon could write. His mode was to dictate for as many hours together as he could ſpare, and afterwards correct the copy, which was again wrote out and corrected, perhaps ſeveral times.

To write a fine hand very faſt is a qualification which many perſons, not defective in abilities, do not attain; but to write very well, and with ſtrict orthography from the verbal dictation of another perſon, without heſitation, will be found difficult by every perſon who tries it. Yet all this Mr. Hanway required, and with it the utmoſt diſpatch. This made it neceſſary for him to chooſe his aſſiſtants, at an early age, whilſt the mind is flexible, and to have them live in his houſe, and take pains to inſtruct them. He had a very happy method

of

of conveying inſtruction; but the cloſe application which he required at all hours, his impatience, and the natural turn of his temper, ſeldom ſatisfied, not infrequently petulant, and always expreſſing his diſapprobation in terms which had the appearance of ill nature, were the cauſe that but few of the youths he took under his care remained with him any length of time. If by attention, activity, and perſeverance, and a judicious ſelf-commendation, not too frequently aſſumed, they could go on till they gained his confidence, he ſeldom failed to make them alert, ready at figures and writing, and honeſt men. One of the two pamphlets on bread, which contains ninety octavo pages, 200 law ſheets, I wrote from his dictation, in one forenoon, although there are ſeveral calculations in it of the proportionate produce of grain, when ground, dreſſed, and baked.

By leaving his work to tranſact his ordinary

dinary buſineſs, and afterwards recurring to it with new ideas, all his literary labours are defective in the arrangement of the matter, and appear to have too much of the miſcellaneous in their compoſition. The original idea is ſometimes left for the purſuit of one newly ſtarted, and either taken up again, when the mind of the reader has almoſt loſt it, or it is totally deſerted. Yet thoſe who are judges of literary compoſition, ſay that his language is well calculated to have the effect he deſired on the reader, and impreſs him with the idea that the author was a man of inflexible integrity, and wrote from the pure dictates of the heart. It is plain and unornamented, without the appearance of art, or the affectation of ſingularity. Its greateſt defect (ſay they) is a want of conciſeneſs; its greateſt beauty an unaffected and genuine ſimplicity. He ſpoke French and Portugueſe, and underſtood the Rus

and modern Perſic imperfectly: Latin he had been taught at ſchool; but had not much occaſion to cultivate it after he entered into life.

In his natural diſpoſition he was cheerful but ſerene. He enjoyed his own joke, and applauded the wit of another; but never deſcended from a certain dignity which he thought indiſpenſably neceſſary. His experience furniſhed him with ſome anecdote or adventure, ſuitable to every turn the diſcourſe could take; and he was always willing to communicate it. If in the hour of conviviality the diſcourſe took a turn, not conſiſtent with the moſt rigid chaſtity, he was not forward to reprove or take offence; but any attack on religion, eſpecially in the company of young people, was ſure to meet his moſt pointed diſapprobation. In converſation he was eaſy of acceſs, and gave readily to every one the beſt anſwer which occurred: But not fond of much

ſpeaking himſelf, he did not always bear with patience, though commonly with ſilence, the forward and importunate; them with whom every man, and every thing is either the very beſt or the very worſt poſſible; who exemplify, for the inſtruction of their auditors, thoſe common ideas which it is not poſſible could eſcape them; and think loudneſs, and the geſticulation of unneceſſary warmth, can ſupply the place of argument and politeneſs. If the mirth degenerated into boiſterous laughter, he took his leave: "My companions," he would ſay, "were too merry to be happy, or to "let me be happy, ſo I left them." He ſpoke better in public than was to be expected of one who wrote ſo much, and pointed to his ſubject; though he was ſometimes ſeduced into an eulogium on the uſefulneſs of the *merchant*, a character for which he entertained great reverence.

Although he himſelf never drank wine undiluted

undiluted with water, he partook willingly of the joys of the table, and that felicity of converſation, which a moderate application to the bottle excites among men of parts; but he knew how the love of company infatuates young people, and the danger to which it expoſes them. The writer of theſe ſheets is indebted to him beyond the power of expreſſion, particularly for his advice, which he had the method of adminiſtering without giving diſguſt; and he never received ſo ſerious a caution as when at a public meeting, at the deſire of Sir Joſeph Andrews, he ſung a ſong better than Mr. Hanway expected.

In his tranſactions with the world, he was always open, candid, and ſincere: Whatever he ſaid might be depended on with implicit confidence. He adhered to the ſtrict truth, even in the *manner* of his relation, and no brilliancy of thought could induce him to vary from the fact; but although ſo

frank in his own proceedings, he had ſeen too much of life to be eaſily deceived by others; and he did not often place a confidence that was betrayed. He did not, however, think the world ſo degenerate as is commonly imagined: "And if I did," he uſed to ſay, "I would not let it appear; for nothing "can tend ſo effectually to make a man "wicked, or to keep him ſo, as a marked "ſuſpicion. Confidence is the reward of "truth and fidelity, and theſe ſhould never "be exerted in vain."

In his department of commiſſioner for victualling the navy, he was uncommonly aſſiduous and attentive, and kept the contractors, and perſons who had dealings with the office, at a great diſtance. He would not even accept a hare or pheaſant, or the ſmalleſt preſent from any of them; and when any were ſent him he always returned them, not in a moroſe manner, as if he affected the exceſs of diſintereſtedneſs, but with ſome mild

mild anſwer, ſuch as, " Mr. Hanway re-
" turns many thanks to Mr. ——— for
" the preſent he intended him; but he has
" made it a rule not to accept any thing
" from any perſon engaged with the office.
" A rule, which, whilſt he acknowledges
" Mr. ———'s good intentions, he hopes
" he will not expect him to break through."

With all this goodneſs Mr. Hanway had a certain ſingularity of thought and manners, which was, perhaps, the conſequence of his living the greater part of his life in foreign countries, and never having been married. He was not by any means an inattentive obſerver of the little forms of politeneſs; but as he had ſtudied them in various realms, ſelecting thoſe which he approved, his politeneſs differed from that of other people. His converſation had an air of originality in it, which was pleaſing, far different from that of ſome very polite circles, in which a whole evening may be paſſed in perpetual

chat, without a ſingle idea being ſtarted that has not had its round before.

There is, perhaps, more originality of expreſſion among the lower orders of men than in polite circles, where every ſentence is weighed in the mind before utterance is given to it. In one of Mr. Hanway's walks, in the neighbourhood of Park-lane, he was met by a man much inebriated, who approached him in ſo irregular a direction, that it might have been concluded he had buſineſs on both ſides the way. Mr. Hanway ſtopped when he came up to him to give him his choice which he would take; but the man ſtood as ſtill as his intoxication would permit him, without attempting to paſs on either ſide. After viewing each other a moment, ſays Mr. H. "My friend, you "ſeem as if you had drank rather too much:" to which the man replied, "*You ſeem as if* "*you had eat rather too little.*"

He never took any of his ſervants from the

the recommendation of his friends; but commonly advertiſed for them, appointing their applications to be left at ſome tavern. One advertiſement for a cook was anſwered by more than a hundred letters, and he directed his clerk to requeſt the attendance of about a fourth part of this number at different hours of the next day, which he dedicated to this buſineſs; but by an unlucky miſtake they were all appointed to come at the ſame hour; and at noon, on a hot day, in the midſt of Summer, were ſeen upwards of twenty cooks parading the ſquare, broiling in the ſun, inquiring for Mr. A. B. and attended by ſeveral hundred ſpectators.

Mr. Hanway, at another time, had hired a coachman, and was telling him the duty he required, concluding, "you will attend "with the reſt of my family every evening "at prayers."—"*Prayers, Sir!*" ſays the deſcendant of Jehu, "Why, did you never "ſay your prayers?" aſked Mr. Hanway.

" *I have never lived in a praying family.*" "But " have you any objection to ſay your pray- " ers?" " *No, Sir, I've no objection.....I hope* " *you'll conſider it in my wages.*"

During the progreſs of Mr. Hanway's exertions in favour of chimney ſweepers, he addreſſed a little urchin, after he had ſwept a chimney in his own houſe; " Suppoſe " now I give you a ſhilling." " *God Al-* " *mighty bleſs your honour, and thank you!*" " And what if I give you a fine tie-wig to " wear on May-day, which is juſt at hand?" " *Ah, bleſs your honour! my maſter won't let me* " *go out on May-day.*"—" No: why not?" " *He ſays its low life.*"

Mr. Hanway was mentioning this anſwer, I think, to Mr. George Keate, when that gentleman gave him a ſimilar anecdote. He was riding in the country on horſe-back, and came to a place where ſome gypſies were regaling themſelves under a hedge with tea, and juſt as he paſſed, a ſtrapping girl, one of the

the fraternity, was emptying the tea leaves out of the pot on the ground, when her companion thus rebuked her; "*Lord, Sal!* "*why don't you lay them on a leaf? ſome poor* "*body might be glad of them.*"

Among the ornaments of his with-drawing room, were ſome, which deſerve to be mentioned, becauſe they help to illuſtrate his character. He had procured portraits of ſix of the moſt celebrated beauties, one of which was of the actreſs *Adrienne le Couvreur*, who died in the arms of Voltaire. Theſe portraits, being all of the ſame ſize, he employed an ingenious workman to attach together, by a ribbon curiouſly carved and gilded, which extended ſeveral feet, ſo as to admit of their hanging in an uniform manner. On the ſmooth parts of this ribbon, which were glazed, were written ſome lines in praiſe of beauty; and over all was a ſtatue repreſenting humility. At the bottom hung a mirror, juſt ſufficiently convex

to

to reflect a lady who looked in it of the ſize of the portraits. Round the frame of the mirror was painted,

" Wert thou, my daughter, faireſt of the *ſeven* ;
" Think on the progreſs of devouring Time,
" And pay thy tribute to Humility."

On the oppoſite ſide of the room was a picture, repreſenting the tomb of Pierre Mignard, painter to the king of France ; and underneath a drawing of a country church-yard, with a venerable old man ſeemingly in diſcourſe with a young one. At a diſtance a young woman was ſeen praying near a grave ; and on the ſide of a tomb, on which the old man's hand was laid, the following lines were inſcribed :

BEHOLD, my ſon, this nameleſs monument,
Inſtructive ſatire on our fond conceits.
'Tis not a name, but wiſdom's character,
Can raiſe and fire the immortal part of man.
Within yon ſtately temple thou may'ſt ſee
The ſculptur'd marble in its higheſt pomp ;
The curious workman's elevated art.

Pride

Pride ſtill deludes us, with her fooliſh hopes
Of fame, from tott'ring buſts and empty urns.
When thou haſt run thy courſe doſt thou expect
Eſteem and love will croud about thy hearſe?
So great is man's forgetfulneſs of man,
And gratitude, like thought, ſo quickly dies;
'Tis equal all, the peaſant and the prince.
No record can avail but that of heaven.
Thy faithful homage at religion's ſhrine
Will heal all wounds thy virtue can receive:
What greater bliſs can we require, or God
Beſtow on beings ſo impure and frail!
The daughter's tears ſhed o'er her father's grave,
Claim the ſweet homage of humanity.
Thy ſorrows ſhewn for ſuch unfeign'd diſtreſs,
Are tributes which thou pay'ſt at mercy's ſeat.
But mark me well, my ſon———
True wiſdom's children learn her pleaſant ways,
And ſtill rejoice amid their ſufferings:
Their calling is to practiſe what they preach;
Secure in pious conqueſt o'er the world,
They ſeek and find the golden key of life,
Which opes the portal to eternal bliſs.
O, may'ſt thou learn to think, and reaſon right,
And juſtly count upon eternity!
That, whether thy ſhort life ſhall end to day,
Or laſt a number of progreſſive years:
Whether rich trophies ſhall adorn thy tomb,
Or like this monument, thy name ſhall ceaſe;
Let this day paſs in happy, glad preſage,
Of thoſe rewards that wait on virtue's deeds.

Mr.

Mr. Hanway appeared to have in every action of his life, the idea of his end. He examined his own conduct with the ſame degree of ſeverity, which men too often adopt in their ſcrutiny into the conduct of others, and always conſidered that the time would come, and might not be far off, when he ſhould reflect with ſorrow on every bad action of his life. There are many very good men, who, knowing that death is inevitable, endeavour to baniſh from their mind the awful thought; but Mr. Hanway ſeemed to derive a melancholy pleaſure in indulging the idea. Of the effects of this I proceed to a remarkable inſtance: He cauſed the following words to be inſcribed on a large plate of braſs enamelled, ſo contrived as to ſlide on rollers, and form the back of a wardrobe, and lock in a ſecret manner. At the top of the plate was painted, on the left ſide, himſelf in an infant ſtate, and on the right on a death bed, and underneath the lines;

I BE-

I BELIEVE THAT MY REDEEMER LIVETH,
AND THAT I ALSO SHALL RISE FROM
THE GRAVE.

JONAS HANWAY, Esq.

WHO, TRUSTING IN THAT GOOD PROVIDENCE,
WHICH SO VISIBLY GOVERNS THE WORLD,
PASSED THROUGH A VARIETY OF FORTUNES WITH PATIENCE.
LIVING THE GREATEST PART OF HIS DAYS
IN FOREIGN LANDS, RULED BY ARBITRARY POWER,
HE RECEIVED THE DEEPER IMPRESSION
OF THE HAPPY CONSTITUTION OF HIS OWN COUNTRY;
WHILST
THE PERSUASIVE LAWS CONTAINED IN THE
NEW TESTAMENT,
AND THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF HIS OWN DEPRAVITY,
SOFTENED HIS HEART TO A SENSE
OF THE VARIOUS WANTS OF HIS
FELLOW CREATURES.
READER,
INQUIRE NO FURTHER;
THE LORD HAVE MERCY ON HIS SOUL AND THINE!

APPREHENSIVE OF THE TOO PARTIAL REGARD OF HIS FRIENDS; AND ESTEEMING PLAIN TRUTH ABOVE THE PROUDEST TROPHIES OF MONUMENTAL FLATTERY; AT THE AGE OF FIFTY-ONE HE CAUSED THIS PLATE AND INSCRIPTION TO BE MADE.

His religion was pure, rational, fervent, and ſincere; equally diſtant from a cold inanimate languor, and the phantaſies of ſupernatural intelligence: It was his reſource conſtantly in trouble, as was writing at the moment of imagination. He believed the truths revealed in the goſpel, with the moſt unvaried confidence; but ſhewed no auſterity to perſons who ſet the dictates of nature and experience in oppoſition to them, if they appeared to doubt with a willingneſs to be convinced. He conſidered religion as the moſt effectual reſtraint on bad actions; and although he rejoiced at the light which has been thrown by Mr. Voltaire, and other modern writers, on the ſuperſtition of former ages; he preferred even that, with its attendant cruelty and ſelfiſhneſs, to a comfortleſs ſcepticiſm, and ſometimes proceeded ſo far as to expreſs his fears that the generality might one day become too enlightened to be happy. In his writings on the

the ſubject, he endeavours to inculcate the neceſſity of attending at the public offices, particularly that of the Lord's Supper; but carefully avoids entering into controverſies on matters not neceſſary to ſalvation. The only religious argument that he engaged in, was to convince the common people that they ought not to be deterred from partaking of the ſacrament, by St. Paul's caution to the Corinthians,* and that the word uſed by the apoſtle relative to the puniſhment of thoſe who partook wantonly, could not be applied to *them* in the vulgar tranſlation, of "eating and drinking *damnation*;" but meant a temporary and expiable puniſhment; and the learned, I believe, agree that this conſtruction of the text is the true one.

* Ὁ γὰρ ἐσθίων καὶ πίνων ἀναξίως, ΚΡΙΜΑ ἑαυτῷ ἐσθίει καὶ πίνει, μὴ διακρίνων τὸ σῶμα τοῦ Κυρίου.

Nam edens et bibens indigne, *judicium* ſibi ipſi manducat et bibit, non dijudicans corpus Domini.

He knew well how much the happineſs of mankind is dependant on honeſt induſtry, and received a pleaſure, but faintly deſcribed in words, when any of the objects of his charity cleanly apparelled, and with cheerful and contented countenances, came to pay their reſpects to him. He treated them as his acquaintances, entered into their concerns with a paternal affection, and let them know that on any real emergency they might apply with confidence to him. It was this, rather than the largeneſs of his gifts, that endeared him ſo much to the common people: He never walked out but was followed by the good wiſhes, ſilent or expreſſed, of ſome to whom he had offered relief. To meet the eye of him whom he had obliged, was to him the higheſt luxury; and no man enjoyed it oftener.

Of his charity, it is not eaſy to convey an adequate idea: It was of that prudent and conſiderate kind, which is of the moſt ſub-

ſtantial benefit. It did not conſiſt merely in *giving*; and though his heart was ever open to the complaint of the unfortunate, it required ſomething more than mere ſupplication to obtain his aſſiſtance. He was particularly careful to diſcountenance the faſhionable genteel way of begging by letter, in which talents capable of procuring ſupport are held out as excuſes for diſtreſs. To him that had once deceived him by fictitious diſtreſs he was inexorable; but when real miſery, the effect of accident or inevitable misfortune, came in his way, he never failed to afford ſubſtantial relief, which he was always enabled to do; for he had the diſtribution every year of more than his own whole income amounted to. It is not the love of money, ſo much as the love of eaſe, which keeps cloſe the coffers of the wealthy.

Several years ago Mr. Hanway commiſſioned the writer of theſe ſheets to diſtribute a ſum of money, as far as fifty pounds,

among the really deſerving priſoners at that time confined in the priſons of the metropolis. How did I figure to myſelf the pleaſure I ſhould experience in relieving the diſtreſſes of the wretched, in ſetting the hand of the induſtrious to work, and giving food and vigour, and even liberty to him who drooped under the gloom of deſpair! but I ſoon found that there was not the diſtreſs in our priſons which I had conceived; and that where it really was, there was not the greateſt appearance of it. Great part of the money was brought back; and although the precaution of buying and diſtributing the neceſſaries of life, was taken, yet thoſe neceſſaries were bartered for the means of intoxication, and I was invited to drink brandy, the produce of the money I had beſtowed in coals and candles, in a priſon, whence all ſpirits are ſuppoſed to be baniſhed by the ſtricteſt of our laws.

But a few unworthy objects never alien-

ated

ated Mr. Hanway's affection for the really deſerving. Theſe he endeavoured to find out in their ſolitary habitations, with a moſt laborious perſeverance; ſtudied their wants, and contrived the method of giving the moſt effectual relief. In one of his ſearches among the manſions of the poor, he found a man of the name of *Bermingham* in extreme diſtreſs; and which he ſoon perceived to be the effect of his ingenuity and ſimplicity. He was an engraver, a painter on glaſs, a modeller, a carver, the inventor of piercing fan ſticks, a turner in metals; and worked with ſuch an enthuſiaſm of zeal, that he would have ſtarved amidſt wealth, rather than leave his inventions to provide food. His goods, even his bed, were ſeized for rent; but he cared not if they left him the materials of his laſt diſcovery. His talents, and native ſimplicity, had recommended him to Frederick Prince of Wales, who appointed him his engraver with an annual pen-

ſion; but when this failed, with the death of his patron, he was reduced to the extreme of miſery. Mr. Hanway at firſt endeavoured to confine his ingenuity to one line, and make it tend to his pecuniary advantage; but finding this impoſſible, he applied for, and procured a penſion of forty pounds a year, from his Majeſty. On this the poor artiſt was perſuaded to retire from his labours into the country; but before he had enjoyed, or rather ſuffered the leiſure of retirement one year, he was found drowned in a water near his reſidence.

When once Mr. Hanway had engaged in a public charitable undertaking, he omitted nothing that could poſſibly tend to its promotion; no department was beneath him; his eye pervaded the whole ſyſtem, and, like that of Providence, never ſtopt whilſt any thing remained to be done to further his benevolent deſigns. He thought every thing great which concerned the cauſe of humanity.

humanity. The love of his fellow creatures ſhewed itſelf in every action of his life. Bleſſed with an elegant ſufficiency, he ſeparated what was within his idea of enough, and looked upon the reſt as appropriated, as a reſerve to ſatisfy demands whenever they ſhould be properly made. Diſtreſs, not incurred by profligacy, was to his heart a claim of relationſhip; and he ſeemed to eſteem himſelf, what he moſt emphatically was, one of the chief inſtruments of Providence, to aſſiſt the indigent, inſtruct the ignorant, to reclaim the guilty, and keep the good from being diſcontented with their ſtation in life.

Indeed nothing can more clearly evince the eſteem which men entertained for his character, than the ſorrow they expreſſed at his death. A long train of friends followed his hearſe, and aſſiſted in paying the laſt mournful duties to the remains of a man they ſo tenderly loved whilſt living. Dr.

Glaſſe, one of his executors, read a part of the burial ſervice over the corpſe, as great a part as his grief would permit him; and Dr. Markham, with whom he had lived in friendſhip for a long ſeries of years, in a very pathetic diſcourſe recalled to the minds of their mutual friends aſſembled on this ſolemn occaſion in the church of Hendon, the virtues of the benevolent man they had loſt. Alas! ſo uncertain is every thing human: In a few days the reverend gentleman's death inſpired his ſurviving friends with ſentiments ſimilar to thoſe he felt at being deprived of Mr. Hanway!

Such is the feeble attempt which I have made, to delineate the character of him whom I revered as a patron, and eſteemed as the friend and adviſer of my early youth. The property he left at his death, which did not amount to two thouſand pounds, as he had no relation who wanted it, he bequeathed, except a few legacies as tokens of remembrance,

brance, to ſundry orphans and poor perſons, whom he had befriended in his life time; among theſe is *Mercy Draper*, whoſe muſical powers had oft excited his tendereſt thoughts whilſt ſhe was at the Foundling, and whoſe preſent unfortunate ſtate of mind awakened his warmeſt friendſhip.

The following verſes were ſent me by a lady, who had frequent opportunities of ſeeing inſtances of Mr. Hanway's benevolence, and whoſe own heart taught her how to value his.

ODE TO PITY.

INSCRIBED TO JONAS HANWAY, ESQ.

GOOD men ſhall bleſs the gentle name,
And angels celebrate the fame
Of him, whom tender pity moves,
Who ev'ry act of mercy loves.

Calm is the heart where pity reigns,
It feels alone for other's pains;
And ever finds a ſweet relief,
In eaſing pain, and ſoft'ning grief.

Come,

Come, balmy ſoother of the ſoul,
And ſtern ſeverity control;
Thy heav'nly influence ſhed around,
And let nor woe, nor grief be found.

Oh! ſeek the cot where ſorrows dwell,
Nor paſs the captive's gloomy cell:
Ev'n ſinners, who their crimes deplore,
Cheer'd by thy ſmiles, ſhall ſin no more.

The ſavage breaſt thy pow'r ſhall own,
And tribute pay to Pity's throne:
The ſophiſt ſhall no more contend,
But to thy ſoft perſuaſion bend.

MESSIAH thus with pow'r array'd,
His pity to the world diſplay'd;
And HANWAY to his SAVIOUR true,
Thus ſhews what pitying man can do.

The

The following ſtanzas are written by the ingenious and truly poetical author of the "*Triumph of Benevolence*," a poem, addreſſed to the humane Mr. Howard, and are inſerted here with the permiſſion of the author; a permiſſion which I avail myſelf of with the moſt grateful readineſs.

And thou, bleſt Hanway! long thy country's prayer,
Exulting now in kindred worlds above,
Coheir of HOWARD! deign the Muſe to hear,
Though Angels greet thee with a Brother's love.

Far though remov'd from this diminiſh'd earth,
A Crown of Glory beaming on thy brow,
The God who fix'd it there—to note thy worth,
Bids the rapt lyre with all thy ſpirit glow.

Warm in the way, behold what Myriads come,
While tears of ecſtaſy and anguiſh flow;
Their blended incenſe pouring on thy tomb,
To mark an Empire's joy, an Empire's woe.

Cloſe to thy HOWARD—O congenial ſhade!
On the pure Column ſhall *thy* buſt be plac'd;
Though deep in ev'ry boſom is pourtray'd
Thoſe holy records Time ſhall ne'er eraze.

The

The generous Plan that PUBLIC VIRTUE draws,
The fair deſign that CHARITY imparts,
The Genius kindling in RELIGION's cauſe,
Cheriſh their Champion in our faithful hearts.

At HANWAY's buſt the MAGDALENE ſhall kneel,
A chaſten'd votary of Compaſſion's dome,*
With pious awe the holieſt ardours feel,
And bleſs the Founder of her peaceful home.

And oh, Philanthropy! thy heaven-rear'd fane*
Shall oft avow the good man's zeal divine,
When bounty leads a poor and orphan train
To claſp their little arms round HANWAY's ſhrine.

Tranſcendant energies of grace ſublime,
Whoſe magic goodneſs work'd with double power,
Cradled the outcaſt babe who knew not crime,
And bade the ſinner turn and bluſh no more.

Ah, full of honours as of years, farewell!
Thus o'er thy aſhes ſhall Britannia ſigh;
Each age, each ſex, thy excellence ſhall tell,
Which taught the young to live, the old to die!

* The Magdalene Houſe and Foundling Hoſpital.

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